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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

OUR NEW CHINA SET OFFER.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

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Our New Serial Story.

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THE

GREAT CHINESE INVASION.

BY FRANK M. EASTMAN.

CHAPTER I.

The sentinel who was patroling the seaward parapet of Fort Butler, at the entrance of Puget Sound, suddenly paused in the midst of his beat and looked out intently over the gray waters of the Pacific, now beginning to sparkle under the rays of the half-risen sun, towards a misty speck just visible on the horizon. To the casual observer this object would have appeared like the smoke from some outgoing or incoming steamer, a sight by no means unusual off the entrance to that inland sea whose harbors were filled with the shipping of all nations, but the sentinel eyed it, nevertheless, with interest. Gradually the slight mist which had obscured the view was dissipated, the light deepened, and in a few minutes the distant object could be discerned as a large steamer approaching the Sound at a high rate of speed. The sentinel hesitated no longer, but called the corporal of the guard, who shortly appeared, took a scrutinizing look at the rapidly approaching vessel and hastened within the fortress, from which he returned accompanied by two officers, whose uniforms indicated them to be respectively a captain and a lieutenant of infantry. These officers held powerful field-glasses, with which they proceeded to inspect the incoming ship.

"It's the Comet, sure enough," said the senior officer after a few minutes' inspection, "and coming as though the old boy had kicked her. What can she be returning so soon for? She can't have been out more than 200 miles."

"Hardly that, I should think," replied the other. "But isn't she spinning along, though. Beating her trial trip, I'll warrant you, and that was 20.4 knots."

"It couldn't be a mutiny, could it?" queried the first-speaker. "No," he continued, answering his own question, "her flag is apeak all right. Besides mutinies are played out in these days. It cannot be possible that Macauley has already"——

"There, she is signalling," interrupted the other, as he hastened to the guard-house near the flagstaff, and, taking thence a signal book, began to note down and translate the signals as they were displayed.

The vessel was now near enough to be clearly seen by the naked eye as one of the larger type of United States cruisers, apparently armored, and bearing a heavy battery mounted in widely overhanging sponsons. As she approached she presented a sternly beautiful sight. Her long, slender hull, white as the wing of a sea-gull, her massive funnels of a jetty black, the delicate taper of her masts and spars, the glitter of the polished brass work about the quarter-deck and of the bright muzzles of her long steel guns all combined to make her a beautiful marine picture. The jet before her prow burned like a golden flame, and innumerable sparkles arose from the slight wake which she left behind her. Although a heavy swell was rolling in she advanced upon an even keel. But there was an air of fearful earnestness about her, to which her headlong speed no doubt contributed and which soon distracted the attention from the contemplation of her beauty to conjectures as to what fateful message she was bearing. On she came, silent, swift, resistless. Meanwhile the younger officer had been busily translating the signals which she had been rapidly displaying. Suddenly he uttered an exclamation.

"Good heavens! See here, Captain, please," he called to his companion, who had been continuing his inspection of the ship. "For heaven's sake, look here."

The officer addressed shut his glass, and looking over the shoulder of his junior, while the latter continued to receive and translate the residue of the message, read so much of it as had been written out. The effect upon the reader was evidently surprising. He started back with an expression of amazement, looked at the approaching ship, then at the message again, and finally emitted a long whistle.

"You must have got that wrong, Frank. You see it can't be so. It"——

"No, sir. The message is all right," answered the other, as he directed the corporal to hoist the answering signal, "anyway, we will know in a moment, for the Comet is slowing up and evidently getting ready to send off a boat."

The Comet was, in fact, decreasing her speed, and the gig could be seen already manned at the davits, ready to be lowered as soon as the steamer should lose her headway. In a few minutes, and before the vessel had come to a standstill, the boat was lowered and in another second was pulling rapidly towards the artificial landing by which the fort could be reached in fair weather from the south side. The two officers hurried towards the miniature breakwater and reached it just as the gig dashed up to the wharf. The stern-sheets were occupied by two officers in naval uniform. The elder, a fine-looking man of some forty years, landed in haste, his fine face bearing an expression of deep anxiety. Hastily clasping the hands of the army officers, he inquired:

"You got my message?"

"Yes, but could hardly believe we got it right. Then it is true that"——

"My God! yes, too true. Have you told the commandant?"

"No; we saw you were coming off and waited to have the news confirmed."

"Well, let us hurry up and wake him. There is no time to be lost. Not a minute—not a second. Great heavens, who would have believed it? A perfect Armada," and with these words the captain, for the speaker was Capt. Macauley, U. S. N., commanding the Comet, led the way to the fort and was soon admitted to the quarters of the commandant. The two army officers, who may now be introduced as Capt. Douglas Haines and Lieut. Francis Fuller, paced up and down in front of their quarters discussing the news, until the colonel and Macauley joined them.

"Capt. Haines," said the new commandant, "you have heard the news Capt. Macauley has brought? Well, telegraph to the War department at once, or stay! perhaps you had better communicate the news to your department first, Macauley. Yes? Well, then, Haines, call up the War department after Macauley is through. Then prepare an official letter at once."

Capt. Haines, who was the post adjutant, saluted and conducted the naval officer to the telephone. The latter called up the Chicago exchange, and in a few minutes more it was know in Washington that a Chinese fleet of more than 10 vessels of the largest size known to modern naval science was off the Pacific coast of the United States.

It was July 9, 1910, and war had been declared only the day before.

CHAPTER II.

The telephonic messages and official letters having been despatched Capt. Macauley returned to his ship after accepting an invitation to dine with the commandant that evening, in which invitation Haines and Fuller were included. By this time it was 5 o'clock, the clear notes of the reveille rang out and the fort began to awaken to life. The day was not an idle one, for although the post was hardly more than one of observation, and utterly unfit to sustain an attack from any considerable force, its commander thought it his duty to take every possible precaution for its defense, though he expected to be ordered to abandon the fort at the first serious demonstration made against it. Temporary wooden buildings were therefore torn down, and all materials of an inflammable nature carefully removed. The disappearing guns and their carriages were thoroughly overhauled. Lightning rods, which might indicate the location of the magazine, were stripped off. The grass on the land side without the enceinte was closely cut down, and the torpedo system on the Sound side was carefully inspected and tested. Everything, in fact, that could be done to secure the fortress was attended to, and when Capt. Macauley came off from the Comet in the afternoon, having anchored his vessel at a convenient position within the Sound while awaiting instructions from the Navy department, he found the commandant in a very well satisfied frame of mind. Dinner was served at 3 o'clock, and after the first cravings of hunger had been appeased conversation turned upon the engrossing topic of the day.

"How did you escape them, Macauley?" inquired the commandant. "But I suppose they have nothing as swift as the Comet."

"Indeed but they have, 'colonel. They were making fully twenty-eight knots an hour when we saw them, and that means that the slowest vessel of the fleet can keep that speed up. I doubt if there is a European navy to-day that can furnish a dozen vessels that can sail as a fleet at even twenty-six knots. If their slowest vessel can keep up a speed of twenty-eight knots, be sure that the fastest can overhaul any vessel that we have. No, the truth is I don't think they saw us. It was dark and my lookout in the foretop saw them before they could have risen our hull. I had all the lights put out, and as their left wing was about two miles from us I doubt if they saw us. They were steering S. E. by E. I had a straight run of it before their course was taking them south of it, so I started as soon as we had sunk their hulls."

"You say their vessels were all of large tonnage?"

"Yes, the largest ships I ever saw. The transports looked as though they might be of 20,000 tons each. Twice as big as the Comet—think of it!"

"How many troops would a ship of that size carry—with ammunition and stores, I mean?"

"Why, a vessel of 20,000 tons ought to carry five or six thousand American or European troops and their stores, but Chinese can be packed in a way that no other people can, and I dare say those transports carry from eight to ten thousand troops each."

"A whole division!"

"Yes, I should judge so. It would have been just as well if the wiseacres at Washington had investigated a little into the character of their enemy before they left matters assume the condition they are now in."

"Are you well posted as to the present strength of the Chinese army, Capt. Macauley?" inquired Haines.

"Why, yes, I presume I may say so. I was on the Asiatic station for three years, and made something of a study of their military system at that time, as my attention had already been called to the subject by a letter written to me by a friend of mine who had been on the station before me. The letter seemed to me so absurd at the time that I kept it as a curiosity, but recent events have verified its predictions to a large extent. I hunted the letter up the other day and have it with me. If Col. Grant would like to hear it, I will be pleased to read it to you."

Col. Grant readily assented, and the table having been cleared and cigars lighted, Captain Macauley began to read:

I am more and more impressed with the danger which threatens our civilization from the Chinese. Here we have in a comparatively small territory 400,000,000 of human beings. The men make brave soldiers, despising hardships and death, and are capable of living on rations on which European soldiers would starve. Under a wise financial system China, in a short time, would be at least as great as those of any single country in the world. Its despotic government, wisely administered, could in time of war exert the great resources of the kingdom to the best possible advantage. You will object that numbers and money are no match for skill and discipline. To this I reply that military and naval tactics are now being reduced to an exact science. Military problems can now be worked out with almost the exactness of a mathematical proposition. Modern small arms and machine guns properly placed and served can keep up a fire that nothing can face. Modern high power ordnance can batter down any fortification that can be built. Under these circumstances the superiority of value of the European, and the perfection of his discipline are alike of small advantage as compared with the overwhelming numbers and the coolness and contempt for death of the Chinese. Even if they were not naturally good soldiers, the improvements in small arms have had the effect of putting the best drilled troops and the poorest on something of an equality. I saw years agone, in the Turco-Russian war, that half-drilled Turks armed with the old Remington rifle were often superior to the best Russian troops using an inferior weapon. Improved arms, the skill to use them and the courage of troops being equal, the advantage would be on the side of that nation whose troops could be most easily fed and supported in the field, who would serve for the least pay, etc. As to generalship, China has already many skilled European officers in her pay and could easily have many more. The people are skilled workmen and trained with a little instruction could manufacture arms, ships and munitions of war at an expense one-half below the cost of such articles in Europe or America.

You will say, granting that China is thus powerful, she should she wish to involve herself in war with us? I can only say that the migratory instinct is still among the Chinese. They are naturally nomads, or the ruling class once were. It was their early migrations, as you know, that forced the Huns upon Europe. Were they not naturally so inclined, the growth of a dense population in a limited area naturally creates a desire for emigration or colonization. This has hitherto been repressed by their feebleness, the peaceable disposition of their rulers and the deserts and mountains that shut them in. Having at their ports been subject to foreign commerce the migratory instinct might have been indefinitely repressed, but the advantages of other lands are now apparent to them and they long for them. The emigration might have been slow and peaceful, but we have barred them out of the United States; they are oppressed wherever else they go, and this safety valve is now practically closed. They are no longer weak, for modern inventions have made them the equals if not the superiors of any other nation, and they have sense enough to take advantage of the fact. They are no longer ignorant, and their rulers may not always be of a peaceable disposition.

"What follows," observed the naval officer, as he prepared to continue his reading, "is mainly statistical, but some of it may be news to you (I know it was to me), and so I'll read it, if agreeable to you." Universal consent was given, and he read as follows:

In the year 1888, Kwang-se, the young emperor of China, reached the years of his majority, and assumed the government, which up to that time had been administered by his mother, as empress regent. The emperor soon manifested a strong interest in military studies and pursuits, and in a short time gathered about him European and American soldiers of fortune, skilled in the various branches of military and naval science. He also brought to his court many foreign inventors, whose genius had been more or less neglected by their own governments. The emperor had proved an apt scholar. Doing away with the antiquated corps of bannermen and the vanguard and flank divisions, he organized an imperial standing army of 100,000 men, armed, uniformed and equipped after European models. He founded arsenals and gun factories, wherein small arms and field pieces of a new and still unknown pattern were manufactured in large quantities.

Pleased by the success achieved by the army named, the emperor soon established a new and elaborate system, modelled after that of Germany. The active army was made up of 2,000,000 men, serving five years, and then retiring into the Chiun-li, which corresponds to the Landwehr of the Germans. The Chiun-li consists of 10,000,000 men, graduates of the active army, and is required to spend three months of each year in active service. The Whang-li, or counterpart of the Landsturm, is constituted as in the German organization, and has a strength of 20,000,000 men. The Chinese army, therefore, consisted of about 32,000,000, and an active, efficient strength of 12,000,000 men.

"This reorganization of the Chinese army," said Macauley, as he folded the letter he had been reading, "was not so radical as one might suppose. A comparatively recent author says that the methodical arrangement of the Chinese army would bear a comparison with any army in the world, and that all it lacks is 'discipline and confidence in itself.' He speaks of the army before its reorganization."

At this moment an orderly entered with dispatches for the commandant, which that officer, after excusing himself, proceeded to read. As he did so a look of amazement crept over his face, changing into an expression of almost utter stupefaction. Finally, with an effort, he recovered himself and read the dispatch:

Similar fleets have appeared off the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Remove your men and stores to Fort Sheridan, leaving a company for observation and police duty. Report yourself to Gen. Gregg at Fort Sheridan as soon as the transfer has been made.

"Three fleets!" gasped Capt. Macauley. "Three fleets of a hundred ships and over! Talk about the invincible Armada! It was a plaything, a bauble, compared to this! If they fight only half as well as we do, we will have to haul our fleet inland if we want to keep any navy."

The commandant of the fort at once gave some command to the orderly to be transmitted to the officer of the day, looking to the removal of the troops, and then turned to his guests with an air of regained composure.

"Just what is our naval strength now, Macauley," he inquired, "just how many ships have we? I haven't seen a naval register for four or five years."

"Why," was the reply, "We have about 30 cruisers of from 3,000 tons up to the size and tonnage of the Comet. There are five battle ships that were first class vessels ten years ago, but are behind the times now. Then there are 25 or 26 coast defense vessels, some of them pretty fair ships, ten dynamite boats and about 100 torpedo boats of all classes. Then, of course, there are a lot of old-fashioned tubs, twenty or thirty years old but none of them can make more than eighteen knots an hour. They are good for cruisers in time of peace, but are practically useless in time of war."

"That is not a very encouraging report on naval affairs, I must admit," said the commandant, "but it shows a better condition of things with you than with us. How large do you think our army is?"

"Fifteen thousand men," replied Macauley, promptly.

"No, ten thousand. It was reduced to that number by the act of 1895."

"Ah, I was on the South Atlantic station that year, and must have overlooked the reduction."

"Yes," continued the commandant, laughing, "that year the politicians discovered that a standing army of 15,000 men was a constant menace to the liberties of 110,000,000 people. Then that year was the first after the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, and every woman elected to Congress was down on the army. It was almost a wonder that it was not entirely abandoned. Now here we have an army of 10,000 men. The state militia may furnish 150,000 or 200,000. Say we have 210,000 men opposed to 500,000 well-drilled and equipped Chinese already on this coast, and the Lord only knows how many on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Of course we will form armies after a time, but who can calculate the damage the enemy will do meantime?"

With these words the commandant rose, and the dinner party broke up.

CHAPTER III.

Three days after the Chinese fleet had been sighted off Fort Butler, Capt. Haines and Lieut. Fuller, who had been ordered to make an investigation along the coast southward from the fort, accompanied by a small detachment of troops, were riding briskly along at a short distance from the sea shore. On surmounting the crest of a small rise of ground which ran at a right angle to the ocean, these two officers, who were riding in advance of the detachment, were seen to halt abruptly and then cautiously to retrace their steps. The troops were halted as they reached the position taken by the officers, and these latter dismounting advanced again slowly to the summit of the hill, arriving at which position they threw themselves upon the ground and began to inspect through their field glasses some objects in their front, hidden from the troops by the elevation referred to. These objects were indeed of a novel and interesting nature. There, lying parallel to the shore at a distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile, lay stretching in a long line the ships of the Chinese fleet, broadside to the shore and apparently anchored. No breath of wind was stirring, but the surf was rolling high upon the rocky and precipitous shore, and the position, if chosen as a place of disembarkation, seemed to have been selected with exceedingly poor judgment. The immense size of the ships could now be readily seen, and although Macauley's description of them had led the officers to expect large vessels, they were little prepared for the huge fabrics which they now beheld.

"Those ships are a thousand feet long if they are an inch," said Fuller in an excited whisper.

"Hardly that," replied Haines, as he scanned the nearest of them, "perhaps they may be 800 or such a matter. They're monsters, any way."

"Forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four," continued Fuller. "Forty-five. There are forty-five of them in sight from here, and probably that many more around the bend in the shore, beyond that rise of ground there. If they carry anything like the number of men Macauley thought, what a host of them there must be. I wonder if they think of landing here?"

"I do not see how they can," returned the other. "That is a wicked surf, and while they might get one or two boats through, it would be impossible to land their whole force here, to say nothing of landing the stores and artillery. If a strong wind were to come up now, blowing on shore, their whole fleet would be in an ugly position. They do not seem to have steam up."

"Steam!" exclaimed the younger officer. "Do they use steam? I do not see any smokestacks, nor anything like them."

"That's a fact. I do not either. They must use steam, however, I suppose. What use could they use? Perhaps they simply have gratings for the escape of the smoke, like the first monitor that was built in the war of the rebellion. She had no smokestacks."

While the officers were engaged in these speculations, at a signal which appeared from the largest vessel in sight, evidently the flagship, each ship was seen to lower a large boat, of a shape similar to that of a surf boat, but evidently propelled by some other motor than oars, which at once set off for the shore, paying out as it went a thin cable of steel, as was evident from the way it ran out of the boat. These boats disappeared under the bluffs which here lined the shore, but soon after their disappearance the tightening of the cables indicated that they had safely landed. Each vessel was now, therefore, connected to the shore by a tightly stretched steel hawser.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Don't Kill the Birds.

It is said that in many French villages boards are set up bearing the following instructions: "Hedgehog: Lives upon mice, snails and wireworms, animals injurious to agriculture. Don't kill a hedgehog. Toad: Helps agriculture; destroys twenty to thirty insects hourly. Don't kill a toad. Cookchafer and its larvæ: Deadly enemies to farmers, lays seventy to one hundred eggs. Kill the cookchafer. Birds: Each department of France loses yearly many millions of francs through the injury done by insects. Don't kill the birds."

Poetry.

Written for THE BLADE.

BLUE EYES ARE PEEPING AT ME.

When the birds sing their songs in the gray morning light,
And the blushing east heralds the sun:
When my spirit awakes from the slumber of night,
And rejoices that day is begun.
I hear a sweet voice—'tis a dear little girl's—
Shouting in innocent glee,
And a pair of blue eyes, from under brown curls,
Are roguishly peeping at me.

I'm at work in my office, I hear a low sound,
And the door on its hinges swings wide:
I cease from my labor, and turning around,
Find a wee, bonny form at my side.
A sweet, childish face is uplifted to mine,
A small hand caresses my knee,
And from under brown tresses, so silken and fine,
Two blue eyes are peeping at me.

'Tis night, and ensconsed in my big easy chair,
I'm perusing a late magazine:
A small graceful form has ascended the stair,
And will quickly appear on the scene.
Then a speedy farewell to both paper and book,
Au revoir to all sweet reverie:
For sparkling with fun, from yon shadowy nook,
Blue eyes will be peeping at me.

And so I imagine whatever I do,
Or wherever I chance to be,
That those little eyes so surpassingly blue,
Are continually peeping at me.
And I earnestly hope, when my sails are unfurled
To embark on eternity's sea,
When I take a last look at this beautiful world,
That those blue eyes 'll be peeping at me.

J. B. N.

AT THE TURN OF THE ROAD.

The glory has passed from the golden-rod's plume,
The purple-hued asters still linger in bloom;
The birch is bright yellow, the sumachs are red,
The maples like torches aflame overhead.

But what if the joy of the summer is past,
And winter's wild herald is blowing its blast?
For me dull November is sweeter than May,
For my love is its sunshine—she meets me to-day!

Will she come? Will the ring-dove return to her nest?
Will the needle swing back from the east to the west?
At the stroke of the hour she will be at her gate;
A friend may prove laggard—love never comes late.

Do I see her afar in the distance? Not yet.
Too early! Too early! She could not forget!
When I crossed the old bridge where the brook overflowed
She will flash full in sight at the turn of the road.

I pass the low wall where the ivy entwines;
I try the brown pathway that leads through the pines;
I haste by the boulder that lies in the field,
Where her promise at parting was lovingly sealed.

Will she come by the hillside or round through the wood?
Will she wear her brown dress or her mantle and hood?
The minute draws near—but her watch may go wrong;
My heart will be asking: What keeps her so long?

Why doubt for a moment? More shame if I do!
Why question? Why tremble? Are angels more true?
She would come to the lover who calls her his own
Though she trod in the track of a whirling cyclone!

I crossed the old bridge ere the minute had passed,
I looked; lo! my love stood before me at last.
Her eyes, how they sparkled, her cheeks, how they glowed,
As we met, face to face, at the turn of the road!

—[Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Atlantic.

REALISTIC BARNSTORMING.

The Heavy Villain Had to Explain Before the Play Could Proceed.

"We were playing in a small town, back in the seventies," said a theatrical man, "when our leading heavy man had rather a tough experience. All the miners were in the theater. Well, the heavy man had been persecuting a poor maiden through two acts. In the third act he came to the powerful scene of the play. 'At last,' he said, 'I have you in my power, and nothing on earth can save you. I, who was the slave, am now the master.' So saying he advanced toward his trembling victim.

"'Mercy!' she moaned.

"'Mercy,' he retorted. 'You had no mercy for me and I will have none for you.'

"At that moment a gruff voice was heard from the gallery: 'You blamed varmint, I'll settle with you.' There was the crack of a pistol and a bullet whizzed near the heavy man. 'Plug the son of a gun, boys,' continued the voice, and a shower of bullets saluted the stage villain. He didn't stop long.

"In the wing he met the stage manager, who was white with anger.

"'You have broken up the scene,' he said.

"'Well.'

"'Go back to the stage, sir, and wait for your exit.'

"'I guess not.'

"'I tell you I won't have the man in my company who is so easily disconcerted. Go on with the scene, or you leave the company to-morrow.'

"That was serious. To be stranded in that forsaken town was calculated to make the heavy man appreciative.

"'I'll go back,' he said.

"He tore off his wig just before going on and, stepping down to the footlights with an injured expression of countenance, he said:

"'Ladies and gentlemen (there were no ladies there, but that didn't matter), with your kind permission I will resume the scene. Before doing so, however, I want to call your attention to the fact that the young lady and myself are merely acting parts. In reality we are the best of friends. I bear no ill will for your display of heroic chivalry. I trust, however, that you will curb your generous sentiments, for if you should hit me the play would be interrupted. If any of the gentlemen will meet me after the show at McCrery's they will find out I am not a bad fellow.'

"Loud cheers greeted this speech and the play was resumed."—[Denver Republican.

IT CHANGED THE SENTIMENT.

A Wholesome Dread of John the Slugger Moved the Critic.

The dramatic editor rolled up his sleeves, cocked his cigar a little higher, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, and wrote:

"Last night the theatre-going portion of our community were treated to a miserable farrago of inanility, melodramatic nonsense, written for the purpose of exploiting the notorious bruiser and tough, John Sluggernan, the 'hero' of the 'play.' It is a matter of sincere regret and deep humiliation——"

Here the office boy came in. Said he: "Y'or to tell de boss to send a feller out to get some news of the wreck on the J., A. & G. Dey say dere won't be no trains run out 'fore 9 ter-morrow night. All dem actors has to say till den."

The dramatic editor's copy fluttered idly to the floor. He did not pick it up, but began anew, something like this.

"When one considers the brief dramatic training which John Slugger an, who delighted our lovers of the histrionic last evening, has received, the marvelous manner in which he acquitted himself to his difficult task," etc., etc.

Wanted Enough.

Young De Fast, who has been out very late the night before)—"Have you filled the bath tub, as I told you?"

Valet—"Yes, sah."

"With cold water?"

"Yes, sah."

"Then lead me to it."

"Watah's awful cold for a bath, sah."

"I don't want a bath. I want a drink.'
—[Good News.

Eh?

"Did George bring you up some candy to-night, Marianne?"

"Yes, Mamma."

"I thought so! I wish the next time he does, you would tell him not to smack his lips so loud when eating it."

HE BEAT HIS WAY.

A Young Chicago Trickster Rides Down Town for Nothing.

"I have not failed to ride down town on a North Side grip-car free of charge for a week," said a smooth-faced, dapper young man to his companions as he stood on the corner of Clark and Centre streets waiting for a chance to get aboard a car.

"That so? Tell us how you do it and we will work the snap, too," said his companions in the same breath.

"Well, it's this way: There are always a lot of people on the corner waiting for a car, and while the conductor is helping the women on I jump aboard in front and take a seat inside. Then I pull out a paper and become intent on the news. The gripman, nine times out of ten, is busy fixing his tension-screw, or watching the track ahead, and pays no attention to me. When the conductor comes through the car for his fares I never look up, and he has doubts about me, but usually after a hard stare his memory gives out and he passes on.

"Don't believe it works more'n one time in a hundred," said one of the listeners.

"Bet you a V I do it on the ride down town," promptly responded the smooth-faced individual.

"It's a go," said his companion.

The money was put up in the hands of the other member of the party, and the trio prepared to board a car. But for some reason the first limits car that came along did not appear to suit the free-ride man, and there being little room in it he had an excuse to wait for the next one. This was a Lincoln avenue, and he directed his friends to get aboard the rear platform, while he gained entrance in front, as he had explained. Sitting down about the center of the car he pulled a paper from his pocket and began reading with great intentness.

His friends secured seats near him and watched the proceedings. The conductor went through to the front and collected a fare, then on to the two friends, got his nickels, gave an old lady change for a quarter in pennies, refused to accept a Canadian dime from a fashionably dressed young woman, and passed out without so much as a glance in the direction of our reading friend. Just as he was opposite him, however, the diligent reader rustled his paper vigorously, quite like a man whose sole thought was to find the editorial column or the funny paragraphs.

When the three arrived at Washington street they alighted and sought the seclusion of a saloon to pay the stakes.

"Pretty good scheme; I'll work it my self," said the one who had lost his V.

"Yes, it's easy when you know how," replied the winner as he pocketed his $10. Then he left, and in another minute was at the tunnel entrance, where he caught the same car that he had come down on. "I had great luck that time, Jimmie!" said he, as he handed the conductor $2.50.—[Chicago Times.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S JOKE.

He Suggests to a Friend an Agreeable Way of Making Money.

"Dropping in to see a friend of mine one rainy afternoon, years ago," said a noted hotel man to a Boston *Globe* reporter, "I found a group of four sitting in the office, composed of Daniel Webster, a Mr. Jones, my friend and his brother. After receiving a very cordial greeting and a kind invitation to a quiet smoke and a chat about old times, I settled down for a few hours of old-time indulgence.

"As my broker friend's throat became a little husky it made him remember something long forgotten, and turning to his brother, he said: 'I guess, Tom, I'll go up stairs and get a bottle of wine from that case I brought from France over twenty years ago.'

"By way of explanation to us he told of buying a case of wine in France to be used as a reception to be given him on his return home, but he found death had visited his family while on his way, and the wine was never used.

"'Here Reuben,' he called to his clerk, 'while I am gone-up stairs you figure up how much that wine stands me to-day, costing $2.50 a bottle twenty years ago, and be sure you get the interest to a cent.'

"Well, the interest did amount to considerable on the whole case, and a happy thought seemed to strike Webster, as a large grin spread over his face; but he soon became very solemn again.

"In a few minutes the bottle stood empty, and such wine I never shall have the pleasure of tasting again.

"As we were making preparations to leave, Webster turned and said to my friend: 'George, I have thought of a plan whereby you can make some money.'

"'How is that?' eagerly inquired Mr. J.

"'Supposing we stop the interest on another bottle of that twenty-year-old wine,' exclaimed Webster, with a sparkle in his great eyes."

AN EVEN HALF DOZEN.

A Report from the Finance Committee.

La Fiancee—Don't you think a young married couple could be happy on $1,000 a year?

Le Fiance—Yes, for six months, if it were paid in advance.—[Life.

An Insult.

Quiller—I tell you I am a big man in our office now. I am the director there.

Bronson—What do you direct — envelopes?—[Light.

An Appropriate Greeting.

Dashaway—Let's go to dinner. What do you say to a broiled lobster?

Cleverton—If I met one I should probably say, "Hello, stranger!"—[Munsey's Weekly.

A Married Man's Precaution.

Landlady—That new boarder needn't try to make me think he is a bachelor. He's either married or is a widower.

Millings—How can you tell?

Landlady—He always turns his back to me when he opens his pocketbook to pay his board.—[Spare Moments.

A Patient Man.

"No, Mr. Trotter," she said firmly, "I repeat it a thousand times—no!"

"Well, keep on," he remarked, pleasantly; "that's only twice, and by the time you reach the six hundredth you'll be glad to vary it with a 'yes.' Will you kindly begin?"—[Munsey's Weekly.

More Business-like.

Oldboy—The grandest rule for human conduct is simply this: "Do your duty."

Newman—Oh, that's the old-fashioned style. Nowadays, the rule is, "Do your neighbor."—[Light.

A Terrible Shock.

Visitor (at the asylum)—That young man has a rather intelligent look. Is he violent?

Attendant—Oh, no, that's one of the mildest patients that we have. He used to be a faith curist.

Visitor—What occurred to turn his brain?

Attendant—One of his patients happened to get well.—[Munsey's Weekly.

An Important P. S.

"Dear Mr. Hicks," she wrote, "I am sorry that what you ask I cannot grant. I cannot become your wife. Yours, sincerely, Ethel Barrows." Then she added, "P. S.—On second thought, dear George, I think I will marry you. Do come up to-morrow night and see your own true Ethel."—[N. Y. Herald.

Innocence Abroad.

Farmer—Come out here to the bars, Miss Beaconstreet. I want to show you my new Jersey calf.

Miss Beaconstreet (enchanted)—Oh, what a lovely little cow! Now, I suppose this is the kind that gives the condensed milk, isn't it?—[Boston Gazette.

He Was Her Goose.

"Well, your goose is cooked!" exclaimed Snodgross as he entered his parlor.

"Who has been roasting you this time, love?" asked Mrs. Snodgrass, anxiously.—[Munsey's Weekly.

Our Serial Story.

Written Expressly for THE BLADE. Copyright 1890.

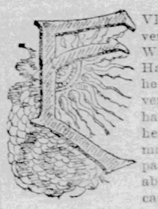
UNCLE SAM IN 1894;

A TALE OF OUR IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

"The best of prophets of the Future is the Past."—*Byron.*

CHAPTER XXI.

HARTRIDGE DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION.



EVERYTHING was very pleasant in Washington, Capt. Hartridge found, and he enjoyed himself very much. The Inghams welcomed him heartily, and Hester made herself his companion in his walks about the national capital, to visit the various points of interest. But there was a change in her which the keen eyes of the Captain were quick to note. She was no longer a light-hearted, cheery girl; her demeanor was quieter, more womanly, and the impulsive gayety of girlhood was gone. Capt. Hartridge noted this, and regretted the change—though he was fain to admit to himself that Hester was more beautiful than ever, and that the new dignity of manner gave an added charm.

On the street one day Hartridge met Wheeler Brackett. He noted with surprise the young man's evident embarrassment, and his somewhat constrained greeting. But Brackett's constraint soon wore off, and the two walked slowly on, conversing.

"I am a little surprised to find you here, Brackett," said he. "You see the Inghams a good deal, do you not?"

Brackett's constrained air returned. "Not much, sir. I have not been there for some time."

"I am going there this evening. Won't you come along?"

"I am sorry I can not, sir," responded the young man. "But my uncle and I have another engagement."

"Your uncle? You don't mean to tell me that Walthall is in the city?"

"Certainly, sir. We are here together."

"Indeed! I am glad to hear it, for I shall be most happy to meet him again."

After a few minutes' more talk, they separated. That evening, Captain Hartridge happened to be alone in the parlor, with Hester Ingham. Mr. Ingham had a caller on political business, and was closeted in the library, while Mrs. Ingham had left the room on some domestic errand. For the first time, the meeting of the afternoon occurred to him, and he said:

"Hester, I met Wheeler Brackett this afternoon. I didn't know he was in the city."

The tell-tale blood mantled her cheeks instantly. "Oh, yes," she replied, striving to be calm, "he has been here some time."

"Does he call again?"

"Not very. He has not been here for three weeks."

"What's the matter with him?" pursued Hartridge, puzzled by her evident confusion, and recalling Brackett's embarrassment.

Hester hesitated. Then talking a sudden resolution, she answered:

"Dear uncle Hartridge, may I trust you with a secret that I have not mentioned to any one?"

"Certainly, my child. What is it?"

"I want to know—that is, I—"

"Well, what is it? Speak frankly, Hester. Is it about Brackett?"

"Yes," answered Hester, the color coming and going in her face, and her eyes dewy with tears.

"What, Hester! A love affair?"

"Ally — that," said the girl, smiling faintly. "He is—we are engaged."

"Is?" exclaimed Hartridge, in astonishment. "And what do your father and mother say to this?"

"They don't know it!"

"That is wrong, Hester," answered Hartridge, emphatically. "And why don't he call here, if he's engaged?"

Then Hester, glad to be able to talk, told the Captain what the reader already knows about the engagement, and the sudden cessation of Brackett's calls. "I didn't even know he was in the city until you told me," she concluded.

"I shall make it a point to call on the young man and ask him to explain himself," said Hartridge. "You promised him not to tell your parents — very wrongly, of course; but I shall leave them in ignorance. But he shall explain his neglect to me."

"No, uncle, please no!" pleaded Hester, laying her hand on his arm. "If he does not wish to come, I have no desire to have him."

"Tut, tut, Hester! I am not going to have you wearing out your heart over his neglect!"

Hester blushed vividly. "No, you are mistaken. I am doing nothing of the sort."

Hartridge looked at her, astonished. "Your pride is touched, I see—and rightly; but he can not, shall not, treat you so. Why does he?"

"I am sure I do not know, unless he is vexed that I insisted he should speak to papa."

"But what do you want me to do? Why did you tell me this?"

"I want your advice. The fact is I am sorry the engagement happened. I would be only too glad if it had not."

Hartridge looked again into the blushing face. "There is something here that I don't understand. Hester, do you wish the engagement broken?"

The girl considered a moment. "It is hard to put it into words just what I feel. If he has repented of the engagement, I should be only too glad."

"Glad to have it broken off!"

Hester nodded.

"Why!"

A vivid blush was the only answer.

"Tell me, Hester. Don't you love him? or are you simply indignant at his shabby treatment?"

Still no reply. Hartridge placed his hand quietly under her chin and lifted her face so that he could gaze into it.

"Hester—you don't love him!"

The bright head dropped on his shoulder. "Oh, I know it—I know it!" she whispered.

"Thank God for that, my girl! Brackett is a nice enough young fellow, but he isn't the kind of a husband I should like to see you marry. But why on earth did you accept him?"

"Because I didn't know what I was doing, uncle. I liked him, and I mistook a liking for—something else."

"Well, I am glad you found it out so quickly. Now I shall see Brackett and settle the matter. Don't worry, Hester; I know how to manage matters, after what you have told me. But tell me—how did you find out the difference between liking and loving?"

To his surprise, another vivid blush dyed her face crimson, and her expression indicated intense confusion. Hartridge watched her sharply.

"I—I hardly know how, uncle."

"Hester," said he, struggling to control a laugh, "answer me one plain question: Haven't you another lover?"

She gave one startled look into his face, and made an impulsive movement to fly.

"Not so fast, you little rogue! You offered me your confidence, and now I must have it all. No reservations, mind!"

His laughing mood reassured her, though she stood mute, panting, trembling, her hands fast in his.

"Now, Hester, out with it! Is there some one else?"

She nodded her bent head.

"And are you sure he loves you?"

Another nod, this time more emphatic.

"How do you know it, eh?"

"He told me," was her naive reply.

"And did you tell him you loved him?"

"No, sir, of course not! How could I, when I am engaged!"

"All right, then! I will get you out of your entanglement with Brackett, never fear!" He released her hands and she flew from the room. "Of course you didn't tell him you bit of simplicity! But if he isn't a fool, whoever he is, he could see it plainly enough. I'll wager."

Captain Hartridge made it his especial business to see Wheeler Brackett the next day. After due cogitation, he deemed it best to go directly to the heart of the matter. So he informed the young man that Hester had confided to him the fact of the engagement. He went on:

"I find that you have not called on her for some three weeks; nor have you written. I have a very decided opinion as to your conduct; but that pass. Hester feels that your conduct can have but one explanation—that you are desirous, for some cause, that the engagement shall cease. Is this correct?"

Bracket had been disturbed in manner. He inquired: "Do I understand that she wishes the affair broken off?"

"As her representative, I desire to know if you wish it broken off?"

"Most decidedly, sir."

"Then I am happy to say that this coincides entirely with her wishes. And now, may I ask, Wheeler, the cause of your peculiar conduct? I have always felt very kindly toward you—but I can not understand your ungentlemanly treatment of Hester."

Brackett started, and an angry look came into his face.

"No, my boy, that won't do. I am too old a man for you to quarrel with. But here is the situation: You make love to a girl, and proceed as far as an engagement, which you make her promise to keep secret from her parents. Then you, without assigning any cause, suddenly cease calling or writing. I need not tell you that is inexcusable. I would like to believe, for your own sake, that you can explain your conduct. You are a gentleman and can not afford to allow yourself rest under the imputation of trifling with a young lady."

Brackett's perturbation was so great that he rose and walked restlessly up and down the room. "Several times he began to speak, but checked himself.

"Is there any explanation?" demanded Hartridge, rising.

"Yes, sir, there is! But I can not give it to Miss Ingham!" burst out Brackett at last.

"Then give it me. I am the only person to whom she has confided this affair. If I am satisfied, I can assure you that she will be."

"But the explanation would distress her beyond measure, sir; I would not wish to do that."

"There is no need that she shall know it, if that be the case. All that is necessary is that I shall be satisfied."

Brackett stepped closer to the captain.

Recent Literature.

The Latest Volumes That Have Reached the Blade Book Table.

A pretty little volume is "Babyland," edited by the editors of *Wide Awake*, and issued by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. It will make a charming Christmas gift for the little ones, and one that they cannot fail to appreciate, being full of pretty pictures that tell their story without the text.

"The Round Trip from the Hub to the Golden Gate," by Susie C. Clark, is a pleasantly written description of a journey from Boston through Canada to Chicago, then across Illinois, on and on down to Santa Fe, across the desert to what she calls paradise, or Pasadena. She gives a very good picture of California, one which will be likely to arouse in many a strong desire to emigrate thither. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The "Genesis of Nature" is described upon the title page as a consideration of the subject in the light of Mr. Spencer's philosophy as based upon the persistence of energy. The author is Thomas H. Musick and he claims to have made an altogether novel treatment of the subject. He seems to have given a very exhaustive treatment of the subject, and his book is well worth reading by those interested in these subjects. It is published by John B. Alden, New York.

Come Forth," by Elizabeth Stuart, Phelps and Herbert D. Ward, is a story of Bible times, which appeared as a serial in THE BLADE last year, and has now been brought out in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Upward Steps of Seventy Years," a volume which is at the same time autobiographic, biographic and historic, by Giles B. Stebbins, has already been noticed at length in THE BLADE. It is a very pleasantly written volume, recalling to the older people, places, persons and incidents of the past, and to the young bringing in a realistic manner pictures of the people whose names they know, but with whose personalities they are not familiar. The style is an easy one, and the whole atmosphere, so to speak, of the book, is good. The character of such men as Garrison, Thurlow Weed, Wendell Phillips, of such women as Clara Barton, Mrs. Gage, Lydia Maria Child, are all unfolded as such can only be by one who knew them personally. The work cannot fail to be popular. Published by the United States Book company, New York City.

WALTER SCOTT'S JOURNAL

Now Given to the World for the First Time.

In the autumn of 1825 the late Mr. Murray sent Lockhart a transcript of the diary which Bryon kept at Ravenna, and gave him permission to hand it to Sir Walter, who being impressed with what he read, resolved to follow Byron's example. Accordingly, he procured a thick quarto volume bound in vellum and fitted with a lock and key, and wrote on the title page "Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford, Bart., his Journal" (so spelt with reference to a childish diary of his younger daughter). This is the precious book which is now about to be given for the first time to the world. It will shortly be published *in extenso*. The journal covers the period of Scott's heroic battle against the debts which he had unwittingly contracted through his unlucky partnership with the Ballantynes. The following passage, printed for the first time in the *Quarterly*, describes the crash, and will appeal to every man of honor and to every lover of a dog:

"Ballantyne called on me this morning. *Venit ilia suprema dies.* My extremity is come. Cadell has received letters from London which all but positively announce the failure of Hurst & Robinson, so that Constable & Co. must follow, and I must go with poor James Ballantyne for company. I suppose it will involve all. * * * I have been rash in anticipating funds to buy land, but then I made from £5,000 to £10,000 a year, and land was my temptation. I think nobody can lose a penny—that is my one comfort. Men will think pride has had a fall. Let them indulge their own pride in thinking that my fall makes them higher, or seems so at least. I have the satisfaction to recollect that my prosperity has been of advantage to many, and that some at least will forgive my transient wealth on account of the innocence of my intentions, and my real wish to do good to the poor. This news will make sad hearts at Darnick, and in the cottages of Abbotsford, which I do not nourish the least hope of preserving. It has been my Delilah, and so I have often termed it; and now the recollection of the extensive woods I planted, and the walks I have carried, from which strangers must derive both the pleasure and profit, will excite feelings likely to sober my gayest moments. I have half resolved never to see the place again. How could I tread my hall with such a diminished crest? How live a poor indebted man where I was once the wealthy, the honored? My children are provided [for]; thank God for that! Were he gone there in joy and prosperity to receive my friends. My dogs will lie in wait for me in vain. It is foolish—but the thoughts of parting from these dumb creatures have moved me more than any of the painful reflections I have put down. Poor things, I must get them kind masters; there may be yet those who, loving me, may love my dog because it has been mine."—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Seal Skin Sacques, $1.00 Each!

This is a great offer. Just imagine the army of ladies that will besiege the store until the last sacque is gone—if the bargain is ever offered. But how much more wonderful an opportunity is that presented to every suffering woman by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This remedy is a *guaranteed* cure for all those distressing ailments peculiar to the weaker sex. It is guaranteed that if it does not effect a cure money will be refunded. It is carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system, and is sold under a *positive guarantee* of satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

For Constipation or Sick Headache use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

QUEER DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATES.

Lely died of jealousy at the success of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Elphinstone died of a broken heart over the result of the battle of Flodden.

The Emperor Frederick III. and his son, Maximilian I., both died from eating too heartily of melons.

Nalentia, the Spanish theologian, died because he was accused by the Pope of having falsified a passage in St. Augustine.

It is said that after Malherbe, the great French writer, had been dead for over an hour he raised the drapery and reproved one of the watchers for using a word that was hardly pure French.

Alonzo Cano, French painter and sculptor of the seventeenth century, is said to have had such a fine sense of precision and symmetry that he refused to kiss a poorly executed crucifix, even though on his death-bed.

Angeleri, a Milanese actor, was so overcome by the enthusiastic reception accorded him on his first appearance in Naples that he literally died of joy before the conclusion of the evening's entertainment.—[Chicago Times.

The Doctor Tastes the Drug.

Mr. Bings (to his daughter)—Clara, is it possible that I saw you reading that realistic novel, "At Last," yesterday?

Clara (meekly)—I am afraid you did, father.

Mr. Bings—Has it come to this, that the venomous serpent of corrupt literature, the insidious poison of overcharged and fetid imaginations, is even now trucking its crimson coils through my very household! How was it; good?—Life.

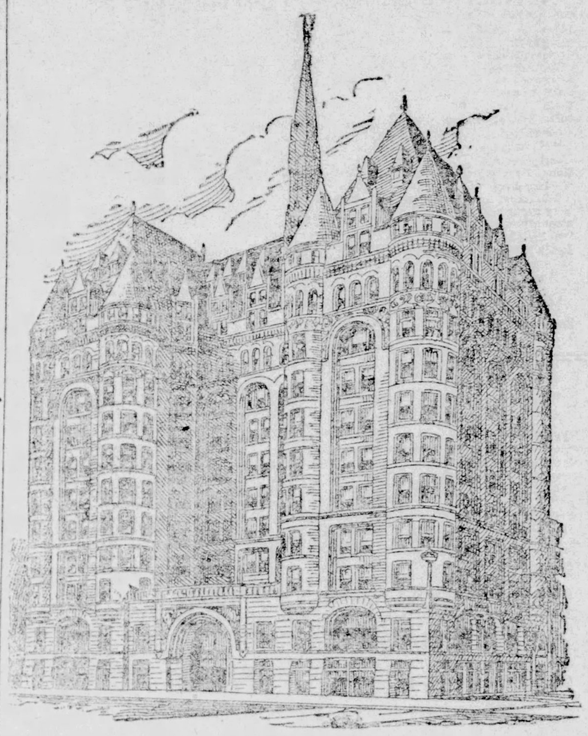
Her Heart is in the Highlands.

Queen Victoria is only four feet eight inches in height, yet she is said to be a regal sovereign in her bearing. Singularly enough, the one place where the queen is never to be found is London, her nation's capital.

A Temperance Temple.

The Corner-Stone to a Magnificent Structure Laid With Imposing Ceremonies in Chicago—What the New Building is Destined to Be.

Miss Willard, Mrs. Carse and Foreman John Reilly laid the corner-stone of the Temperance temple at Chicago, on November 1, 1890. Mrs. Carse and Miss Willard used a silver trowel with a gold handle and smoothed down a small section of the mortar which old John Reilly had spread liberally over the foundation. Then a bell tinkled and the big stone was lowered into its place. Before all this was done there had been elaborate preliminary exercises at the Second Regiment armory, on Michigan avenue.



THE TEMPERANCE TEMPLE.

The women's Temperance Temple will be one of the notable buildings of Chicago. Its foundation measures 190 feet on LaSalle street and 96 on Monroe. It will be ten stories high from the ground to the cornice and three more above that line. It will be a steel, fire-proof building, the first two stories being faced with red rich, dark red granite, and the remaining stories to the cornice with a fire-pressed brick, made to order, of a new and corresponding tint. The architecture is described as French gothic. Its general ground plat is somewhat in the shape of the letter H. The building consists of two immense wings united by a narrower middle portion, called a vinculum. In this wing there will be a center court 70 feet long and 30 feet deep, on the La Salle street front, and a similar court eighteen feet deep on the west side of the building, designed to admit light and promote ventilation, as well as a feature of beauty. The La Salle street front will be made continuous by a lofty stone arch, which will span the court and form the main entrance. The four corners presented to La Salle street will receive a rounded turret treatment, and the intermediate windows in the front of each wing will be grouped under a broad arch on the next story. The steep roof is broken into terraces, marking the three stories above the cornice, each of which has its strikingly beautiful gothic windows. From the roof of the vinculum rises a graceful gold bronze fleche to the height of 70 additional feet, surmounted with a symbolical figure of a woman, with face upturned and arm outstretched, as if in prayer. The architectural effect of the whole design, therefore, is not a little temple-like.

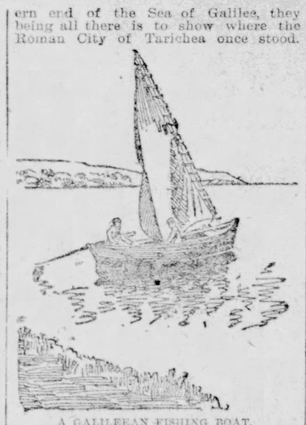
In the interior this great building will be fully as much like a temple of mammon as a temple of temperance. The basement will probably contain a restaurant. The first floor has already been rented to three banks, with the exception of a large room at the southwest corner of the building and a broad hall leading to it from an entrance on Monroe street, near the northern corner of the building. This reserved room is to be called Willard Hall. It is to be the trysting place of the temperance advocates of the world. It is to be beautiful with fountains, statuary, paintings and relics, and from it is to ascend daily for all time to come the incense of prayer for the abatement of the liquor evil. Even the broad hallway leading to it is to be lined with marble and emblazoned with memorials of the temperance conflict. A considerable portion of the upper floors, not yet selected, will be used for the other work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but with these exceptions, everything, from cellar to garret, is to be rented for business purposes. To add to its eligibility, every conceivable modern convenience will be provided, and among other things, eight great elevators. The building will cost $1,000,000.

This enterprise is the undertaking of the Woman's Temperance Building association, of which Mrs. Matilda B. Carse is the head. The association proposes to raise the money, or, as its claims, has already raised it, by the sale of $600,000 worth of stock, and a loan of $500,000, for which bonds have been issued, secured on the property. But the stockholders are under obligation to sell their stock to the association at any time within twelve years, and in this way the women intend to own the whole outfit in a short time.

The Sea of Galilee.

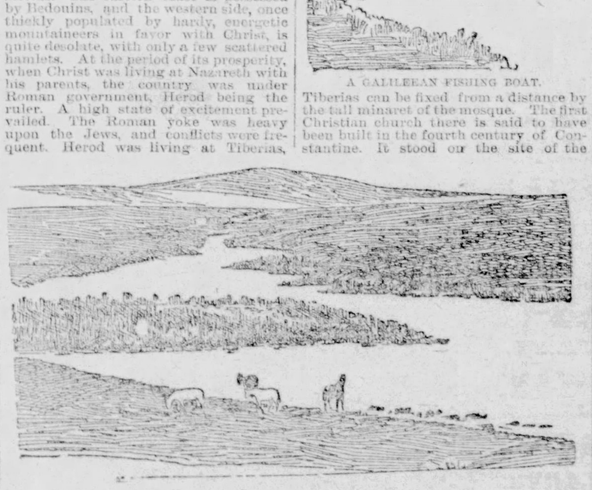
A Region in Which Many Sacred Scenes Were Enacted.

The best view of the Sea of Galilee is from Safed, a town half a dozen hours ride by horseway, and several thousand feet above the sea level. About this little inland sea, that is only seventeen miles long and between six and nine miles wide, were enacted, some of the most sacred scenes in the world's history. There is now but little life along the shores, for wars, pestilence and other causes have tended to bring what was once a rich garden spot to ruin; but there can still be witnessed the daily occurrences told of in Scriptures. There are fishermen casting their nets, sheep following good shepherds, lilies in the fields, scattered flocks, and the sea is tossed by sudden storms. The eastern coast is possessed by Bedouins, and the western side, once thickly populated by hardy, energetic mountaineers in favor with Christ, is quite desolate, with only a few scattered hamlets. At the period of its prosperity, when Christ was living at Nazareth with his parents, the country was under Roman government, Herod being the ruler. A high state of excitement prevailed. The Roman yoke was heavy upon the Jews, and conflicts were frequent. Herod was living at Tiberias,



A GALILEEAN FISHING BOAT.

Tiberias can be fixed from a distance by the tall minaret of the mosque. The first Christian church there is said to have been built in the fourth century of Constantine. It stood on the site of the



THE JORDAN LEAVING THE SEA OF GALILEE.

and the lavish expenditure of money and labor made the place palatial.

At this time Tiberias is visited by pilgrims who come from all directions to end their days in the holy city and to bathe in the springs. South of these baths on the western shore there is nothing of interest but the departure of the Jordan from the sea.

The river continues to the south, running through fertile meadows, and between the hills which border it. A ford is there. Formerly there was a bridge, with a long, extended causeway. A great sea-wall kept the turbulent waters under control. Even now the Jordan often plunges and swirls as though maddened by the interruption of the lake, and drives hastily onward, only to be intercepted again and brought to a standstill by the Dead Sea. Mounds of rubbish are at the southern end of the Sea of Galilee, they being all there is to show where the Roman City of Tarichea once stood.

mosque and was called St. Peter's. At one time Tiberias had thirteen synagogues. The oldest is yet well preserved, although 1,000 years and over have passed since it was erected. Its roof is supported by stone arches and columns. In the center is a great cage-like inclosure, constructed of wood, which is dried and twisted by centuries of exposure, but yet as sound as when hewed from the log. This is the reading place. Ascending the steps which lead to the interior, the rabbi opened the scroll and began to teach and intone the law. Beyond this there is but little of interest. The magnificence of the past has succumbed to present needs. Millstones are cut from the syenite columns of temples, porphyry columns are cut out for public drinking troughs, and floors for threshers are paved with frieze chiseled with Greek designs by Herod's commands.

What Is Catarrh

Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membranes, and may affect the head, throat, stomach, bowels or bladder. But catarrh of the head is the most common, often coming on so gradually that it has a firm hold before the nature of the trouble is suspected. Catarrh is caused by a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Its local symptoms are fullness and heat in the forehead, dryness in the nose and back part of the throat, and a disagreeable discharge from the nose. When the disease gains a firm hold on the system it becomes chronic, and is then exceedingly dangerous and treacherous, liable to develop into consumption. The eyes become inflamed and red, there is throbbing in the temples, ringing noises in the ears, headache, capricious appetite, and sometimes loss of sense of smell and hearing. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this ever increasing malady. It attacks at once the source of the disease by purifying and enriching the blood, which, as it reaches the delicate passages of the mucous membrane soothes and rebuilds the tissues, giving them tendency to health instead of disease, and ultimately curing the affection. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system and makes one feel that he has taken a new lease of life.

"For several years I had a catarrhal affection in my throat, and had tried several medicines but could find nothing to help me. I must say I was very much benefited by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and would recommend it very highly." ELIAS P. DEVRIES, Omaha, Neb.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Gone

—all the painful disorders and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the female sex. They go, with the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Periodical pains, weak back, "down" sensations, nervous [illegible] "female complaints" [illegible] cured by it. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless—a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the whole system. It costs you nothing if it fails to give satisfaction. It's *guaranteed* to do so, in every case, or the money is refunded. It *can* be guaranteed—for it *does* it. No other medicine for women is sold on such terms.

That's the way its makers prove their faith in it. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate *medicine*, not a *beverage*. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

NASBY TO GRANT.

A Story Just Now Revived in Boston.

Boston Transcript.

For twenty years "Nasby" and Mr. Shepard the publisher kept up a closer correspondence than is common in all the annuals of close friendship. From his home in Ohio, or in his wanderings up and down the earth, Mr. Locke used to send a letter every day to his friend Shepard in Boston, and every day, as long as he stayed at his desk, the publisher wrote a letter to Mr. Locke. Now that both are gone, there is a special interest in the announcement that Nasby wrote a novel, and that the book is to come from the publishing house whose firm name keeps fresh the memory of his old friend. David Locke was always a larger man than all his world knew, and in the pages of his posthumous story, "The Demagogue," students of the times may read his own serious impressions of the time when Nasby was "in politix." There is an old story of that time, not too often repeated, which comes to mind now. When President Grant was first elected he had a private wire from the down-town office to his home in Galena. Closely following the dispatch which announced to himself and his friends the great news confirming his forthcoming residence at the White House came another message:

"Deer Grant:—Please give me the offus at the X. roads. P. V. N."

ABOUT THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Doubt as to Whom Belongs the Honor of Originating the Star.

It is related that the flag which was raised at Cambridge January 2, 1776, by Washington, was composed of thirteen red and white stripes with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew emblazoned on the blue canton in place of the stars. This flag was also carried by the fleet under command of Commander Esek Hopkins, when it sailed from the Delaware capes, February 17, 1776. In the following year, June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed a resolution "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." How or by whom the idea of the star was first suggested is uncertain, although there are some who ascribe it to John Adams, while others claim the entire flag was borrowed from the coat of arms of the Washington family.

In this flag the stars were arranged in a circle, although no form was officially prescribed. It is supposed that the first display of the national flag at a military post was at Fort Schuyler, on the site of the village of Rome, Oneida county, New York. The fort was besieged early in the month of August, 1777, and the garrison were without a flag. So they made one according to the prescription of Congress by cutting up sheets to form the white stripes, bits of scarlet cloth for the red stripes, and the blue ground of the stars was composed of portions of a cloth cloak belonging to Captain Abraham Swarthout, of Dutchess county, New York, and the flag was unfuried August 3, 1777.

BEGGAR PRIESTS IN THIBET.

Horrible Punishment Which they Inflict Upon Themselves.

It is no uncommon sight to meet one going about begging with four or five long iron skewers run through his fore arm and little ribbons hanging therefrom, says the *Century*. Two I have met had long iron rods running through their cheeks, and they had made oath to remove them only when they had collected a certain sum of money sufficient to repair their temples. One had had the iron rod through his face for over four months, living the while on soup and tea only. Another way of raising money is for a priest to take his seat in a little brick sentry box and let himself be walled in, leaving only a small window through which he can see and can pull a rope by which a big bell is sounded and the attention of passers-by attracted. Here he will sit for months. I have known one to remain in his box for nearly a year without being able to lie down or stand up, but apparently perfectly happy and always ready to have a bit of gossip.

AN AUTUMN PICTURE.

Now round the red roofs stand russet stacks arow;
Homeward from gleaning in the stubby wheat,
High overhead the harsh rook saileth slow,
And caples acorns crackle 'neath your feet.
No breeze, no breath, vereeth the casthouse vane;
Whence the faint smoke floats fragrantly away;
And, in the distance, the half hazy woods
Glow with the latest glory of decay.
Vainly the bramble strives to drape the hedge,
Whose leafless gaps show many an empty nest;
The chill pool stagnates round the seeded sedge,
And, as the sunset saddens in the west,
Funeral mists comes creeping down the dale,
And weaned Autumn weeps behind her veil.
—[Alfred Austin, in Saturday Review.

Building a Steamship.

More than 300 different industries enter into the building of every ocean steamship. To build a 200-ton steamship requires 600 men in direct and constant employment, averaging $500 per man. The sum, $30,000 is thus disuributed to the trades. To run such a vessel costs about $55,000 outside of the salary lists, which is over $40,000. From the steward of an English steamer I learned that the supplies for such a vessel in a trip across the ocean and return are about as follows: Twelve thousand five hundred pounds of fresh beef, 8,320 pounds of fresh mutton, 850 pounds of veal, 850 pounds of pork, 2,000 pounds of fresh fish, 100 ducks, 50 geese, 80 turkeys, 15 tons of potatoes, 30 hampers of vegetables, 220 pints of ice cream, 1,600 quarts of milk, 11,500 eggs, canned goods, coal and incidentals.

Railroads in Kansas.

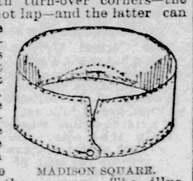
Kansas has more miles of railroad than all the New England states put together. She has 1,199 more miles than New York, whose population and wealth surpass Kansas four to one. She has more than the great states of Pennsylvania, Iowa or Texas. Kansas to-day has 8,754 miles of railroads. Illinois alone surpasses her with 9,000 miles. Next comes Iowa with 8,364 miles. Following her is Pennsylvania with 8,224; then comes Texas with 8,210 miles.

Winter Neck Wear.

What Toledo Haberdashers Are Offering for Gentlemen Who Wish to be Faultlessly Attired—New Things in Collars.

FASHION, that ever exacting god of polite society, has for once in his seasonable decrees, refused to go to extremes in defining the correct thing in neckwear for the winter season. This is not for the reason that no innovation could be made over the prevailing styles, but from the fact that the collar-makers have found that last year's stock of "new styles" were not received with open arms by the great army of men who well know that faultless dress in neckwear is a badge of breeding and that extremes are only permissable among dudes.

The collar, which, in the last few years, has come to play "leading part" in the apparel of well-dressed men, and especially in the make-up of evening wear, is a thing that can vary but little from the conventional, and then only in point of taste as to height. Fashion says that the collar for evening and theater wear shall be moderately high, either perfectly straight or with turn-over corners—the former must not lap—and the latter can be in only one shape. The favorite is always the straight collar that just meets in front. In this style local haberdashers are showing the "Madison Square," the perfecto of the season. The illustration shows the collar, and though the same style is shown by different makers under a different name, they are all, if like the cut, in style. The collar is 2¼ inches in height, and is the swell thing and a pronounced favorite. This, of course, for full dress, must be accompanied by a plain lawn tie of moderate width—four styles being shown this season—that will best conform in taste to the wearer.



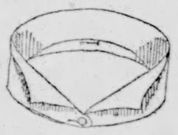
MADISON SQUARE.

Many of Toledo's correct dressers may prefer the turn-over collar. There are fully a hundred styles with turn-over points, but only one style is allowable for full dress, and that one, with moderate sized triangular points, like the "Montero" or "Spokane," illustrated herewith. There are many styles in square points, high and low, but only this style, meeting at the bottom, should be selected. This collar, for its ease, may be preferable to men with fat faces, and especially so to men wearing beards, and it is just as favorably regarded in good society. The extremely high collars, those over 2¾ inches are not in good form for evening wear, in fact, are considered quite vulgar, and should be avoided.

MONTERO OR SPOKANE.

The latest production in collars, and one that has been in the Toledo market scarce a week, is shown here. "The Shoshone" is a model in shape, and though designed for business wear and street wear, may in an exceptional case be worn for full dress. The exception, however, can only be when the wearer, a heavily built man, has a double chin, and where a straight collar, or one with turn-over points, would be distressing. Then, and then only, would the "Shoshone," or a similar collar, be allowed by the dictum of fashion. This collar is a very pretty fancy for wear by old and young, and is perhaps one of the neatest things that the collar-makers have turned out this season, for the reason that it will always look well and stylish and is easily laundered and will not crack on the fold, which is simply an easy roll.

Despite the fact that a few years ago orthodoxy scowled upon collar manufacturers when they brought out a new style or novelty in neck dress, the public has been eager in demands for a change, and it has got it. Yes, got no end of changes at every season, all of which are allowable, according to the tastes of the wearer, except for evening wear. The question might be asked, who wears the new collars? Why, everybody, or pretty nearly everybody—judges, statesmen, merchants, society men, mechanics, athletes, writers, dudes, and, in fact, all classes. As a rule, college students affect new styles in collars extensively.



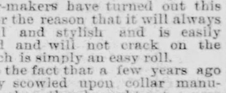
SHOSHONE.

There are a thousand and one styles in collars. Among the new novelties is the French collar, which laps like a double-breasted coat. The collar is made to be worn large, and the sloping lines are designed to harmonize with the artistic curvature of the neck. The designer who brought out the double-pointed stand-up, struck a conceit that met with considerable favor, and still finds delighted wearers. A collar that will appeal to the advanced taste of young men about town and dudes—thank heaven Toledo has few of the latter—is the very high, square-ear collar, with small turned tabs at the points. The spacing is wide, and should the wearer have whiskers, the winds of the Maumee Valley will have plenty of chance to percolate.

ZEPITA.

A new and fetching design is V shaped at the opening with a small turn or roll at the corner. Many furnishing goods men are afraid to handle a variety of the new styles offered by the manufacturers, as they claim that "fad" collars are in their very nature evanescent and that men of taste will not wear them.

The dictum of good taste in full dress gives the square link cuff the preference this season over any other, and it goes without saying that men in society fully appreciate this decree of fashion. In link cuffs but two styles for exclusively dress wear are shown, the "Zepita" and "Towantic." Of course cuffs that lap for buttons will be, and may be worn, but only with squarecorners. Cuts of the two new designs mentioned are given, and they are jaunty and stylish, adding a pretty finish to full dress.



TOWANTIC.

The wearing of studs in the shirt is allowed. They should be of sterling silver, or of black and white stonnie. This is also the case in link buttons. A gentleman will never wear but two studs, and one is considered even better form this season. Diamond studs are seldom worn for full dress, though one is permissable. A pin on the shirt front is the height of vulgarity. Fashion's decree is the watchword of the exclusive, and as such every man will conform to the laws of fashion who would be considered in style, in the swim, or well dressed.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATES

Relieves Mental and Physical Exhaustion.

Over-refined.

Mrs. Fangle—How do you like your new maid, Mrs. Jingle?

Mrs. Jingle—Oh, she'd be all right if she were not so over-refined.

"In what way?"

"She never breaks anything but the most costly Dresden china."—[St. Joseph News.

BURNS and SCALDS are cured by St. Jacobs Oil used according to DIRECTIONS with each BOTTLE, also SORE THROAT WOUNDS, CUTS, SWELLINGS

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

The Camp Fire.

☞ Contributions for this department from the old soldiers are solicited by the editor; but short and lively personal and historical sketches, interesting reminiscences, etc., are preferable. Every comrade will be recognized, and no contribution will be overlooked. Nothing from the records is desired, as we are supplied with a full set.

"Little Gib," the Drummer Boy.

I DESIRE to add to the interesting columns of THE BLADE'S Camp Fire a small chip and another round in the controversy as to who was the youngest actually enlisted soldier in the war of the rebellion. The little hero of this sketch, Gilbert Van-Zandt, was born at Port William, Clinton county, Ohio, December 20, 1851, and was enlisted as drummer boy in Co. D, 79th O. V. I., August 6, 1863, consequently he was at the time of enlistment 10 years 7 months and 16 days old.

"Little Gib," as he was familiarly known by the boys, though young in years was one of the most gentlemanly little fellows I ever met, and continued so throughout his term of service, which was until the close of the war, in 1865.

GILBERT VAN ZANDT.

He was the pet of the regiment; yet, with all, it had no tendency to change his modest demeanor toward all with whom he came in contact. He was occupied both in field and regimental band as drummer, and like the fellow who plays the bass drum, was "hard to beat." He continued with the band until after the battle of Resaca, when the duties of the regiment became too active, the marches too heavy for one so young, so he was detailed to act as messenger at Gen. Ward's headquarters—3d Div., 20th A. C.

While on the Savannah campaign the boys captured a pony which the general decided should be turned over to "little Gib," and from that time on the youthful soldier occupied a more lofty position. Being then mounted he subsequently acted as one of the general's orderlies, and proved to be one of the most valuable aides at headquarters. By reason of being so young, he did not possess the discretion of older heads; consequently, in carrying a dispatch, he usually took the most direct route, regardless of the danger.

He participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw, Peachtree Creek, Averysboro, and others in which the command took part.

While at Nashville the regiment presented him with a handsome drum, and the colonel while in Cincinnati, had a small sword made especially for him, of both of which he was extremely proud.

On our arrival at Washington, D. C., for muster-out, "little Gib" was very anxious to retain his pony, but under the regulations all captured or confiscated property belonged to the government, and he could find no officer who would assume the responsibility of giving him the pony, so he took the matter to President Andrew Johnson, who tried to persuade Gilbert to accept a commission; but, no, sir; boy like, he had formed too close an attachment for the pony that had carried him through so far. The President finally wrote and presented him with an order on the quartermaster general for the pony, and transportation home.

There is none who occupies a warmer spot in the hearts of the Old Boys of the 79th Regt. than does "little Gib," and as a large majority of us have not had the pleasure of seeing him since our muster-out, the portrait accompanying this sketch, made from a photograph of young Van Zandt, which was taken while the regiment lay at Nashville, Tenn., during the summer of 1862-63, will perhaps better enable us to look back over the past—the march, the camp, the bivouc—and see "little Gib" as we knew him then—the little "drummer boy" and the pride of the 79th regiment!—IRA N. SNELL, Capt. Co. I, 79th O. V. I.

An Alabama "Water Buzzard."

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—In 1862, when Buell's army was moving East, they "cleaned up" this section of pork and poultry; they had taken every thing we had in the way of pig and fowl, except an old Muscovy drake, whose age was more uncertain than an old maid's, so a member of the "hoodlums" tried to capture and confiscate his drakeship, when an old soldier asked:

"What are you going to do with that thing?"

"Eat it," replied smarty.

"What? eat a water buzzard?"

"Is that a water buzzard?"

"Yes," replied the old soldier.

"Well, I'll be d—d," was the remark of smarty, as he desisted.

In the autumn of '63, when the valley on the South side of Tennessee river was "foraged" out, both armies in operating through the valley, sent forage parties across the river into this county. It so happened that on one occasion when the federals sent their wagons over to this side at Hainbridge, seven miles above Florence, Ala., the rebels were below the town several miles, and reciving intelligence that the Yankees were above, concluded to capture the "Yankee lay out." The rebels passed through town on their mission, and among them was quite a wag. Some one asked him:

"Where are you going?"

"Up above to get them Yankees."

A lady near by seeing him, said to him:

"Please bring me two pistols."

"All right," he replied, and rode off as if chased by a fury.

In the course of a couple of hours, the rebs returned in a rush. When the waggish reb, (riding a mule, and in the rear, as he was when he went up) hove in sight, he was accosted with:

"Where are your Yankees?"

"Back that," pointing up the road.

"How will they be in?"

"Pretty d—d quick."

"How many are there of them?"

"Oh, h—l I didn't stop to count 'em, but there's a smart chance of 'em!"

Then, as he passed the residence of the lady she asked:

"Where are my pistols?"

The reb answered, with a long face, that he clean forgot 'em."

In 30 minutes there were in Florence anywhere from 500 to 1,000 of U. S. boys. Such was the fate of war.

In '64, when Hood's army was crossing on the pontoon bridge, going to Nashville, Lieut. Ford, of either Tenn. or Ills. Cav., I did not know which, floated down Tennessee river one dark night for the supposed purpose of cutting the bridge, but from some cause the mission failed. He hid himself in one of the boats, but a negro betrayed him. He was captured and executed. He was the "weather-beaten trooper" that asked for information when the boys searched our old dump cart.—BUD.

The Memphis Riot.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—I participated in the battles of Hood's raid on Nashville, in 1864-5, as a member of Co. D, 9th U. S. C., H. A., commanded by Capt. Obyett and Major Edward E. Grosskopff. More than two-thirds of the H. A. were from the state of Ohio, and had enlisted for one year. Those of us who had enlisted for three years were transferred to other regiments—some to the 12th, 15th, etc.; but your humble servant, with many others, under command of Lieut. Joseph Dehl, were transferred to the 8th Inft., at Memphis, under command of Col. Wallace, late Capt. Co. C, 9th H. A., and Capt. Seth Payne, commanding D. Co. My company did garrison duty for several months on President Island.

At the "Iron Clad," in Memphis, the negroes were dancing one night in 1865, and there were many negro soldiers there from the regiments around the city; namely, from the 58th, 59th, 3d cav. and 3d H. A. While Sergt. Maj. John W. F. W. was conducting the dance, the deputy sheriff arrested a soldier and while trying to force him to prison the other soldiers released their comrade by shooting the deputy dead upon the spot. Gen. Smith then came with two or three companies and arrested the soldiers, court-martialed them, put ball and chain upon them and kept them in the "block-house" for several months, gave them dishonorable discharges and sent them adrift. The 58th after that were consolidated with the 3d H. A. in Fort Pickering, commanded by Col. I. G. Kappner, Col. Wallace accepting the lieutenant colonelcy, and Capt. James M. Ball commanding Co. B, from which I was honorably discharged November 10, 1868.

While waiting for discharge papers and pay the Memphis riot commenced. I was sitting at Orderly Sergeant Dock Gray's, near the corner of South and Gayoso streets, when two soldiers reeled up South street toward the Fort and were halted by an Irish policeman; but the soldiers paid no attention to him, whereupon he began firing a pistol at them and whistling for others. The soldiers returned the fire with pistols, and a general skirmish commenced. Gen. Smith had utterly refused to allow the colored troops to buy their arms, even at two or three prices, thus laying the plan for, or conniving at, their destruction. Four companies of white regulars that had relieved us were put on duty at once by order of Smith, to keep us from the arsenal—from getting ourguns. They fired several volleys, but were too brave a set themselves to hit a man of us. We wanted to get at Smith and could consider him as brave men fall in that riot as ever fired gun for their country. I also saw those mad Irish fellows take negro children by the legs and burst their heads against houses! Call it a negro riot, if you choose, but an Irish riot is the right name. Come, members of the 9th Heavy Art., 58th Inft., and 3d H. A., let us hear from you through the Camp Fire.—ABRAHAM MOORE, Co. B, 3d U. S. C. H. A.

Another Young Soldier.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE—In THE BLADE, October 23, I notice the record of Comrade Foster as a candidate for the honor of being the youngest soldier in the late war. It is not stated whether he was a drummer-boy or carried a musket; but I notice that in all accounts of the "youngest soldiers" which I have seen, they were all drummers, or something of the kind.

Here is the record of one young soldier: Eugene Cole enlisted in Co. B, 10th Mich. Inft., February 6, 1863, at the age of 14 years, 4 months, and 20 days, and was discharged June 5, 1865, having served over three years. He carried a musket from the day he enlisted until March 19, 1865. He was taken prisoner on that date at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., taken to Richmond, Va., and paroled on April 2, 1865; sent to Camp Chase, O., and from there sent home on parole furlough and discharged. He was with his regiment at the front all the time, was never in the hospital and never lost a day's duty on account of sickness. The regiment belonged to the 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Any one acquainted with the history of the 14th Corps will know that the regiment to which this soldier belonged did valiant service. Is there any one of his age, or younger, who can show a better record?—YOUNG SOLDIER, Co. B, 10th Mich. Inft. [Comrade Foster was a regularly enlisted soldier, and not a drummer boy.—ED.]

Chips and Splinters.

Ten-Year-Old Soldier.—Considerable has been said in THE BLADE about "the youngest soldier." Now, I have the record of one Johnny Clem, who, when only 10 years old, strayed away from home with an Ohio regiment, and joined the 22d Mich. about the time the latter regiment and the 18th Mich., of which I was a member, went to the field in Kentucky.—FRANCIS FURRY.

* * *

The Five-Day Battle.—I read the soldiers' letters in THE BLADE, but have never seen any from members of the 133d (Co. D) Tenn. Vols. That regiment was in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; also the five-day battle at Chancellorsville, 1863.—A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

* * *

A Veteran Mule.—At Centerville, in Dauphin county, is a veteran mule that deserves to be placed on the government pension list, says the West Chester *News*. He is 47 years old, but notwithstanding his age, shows a great deal of endurance when driven by his owner, H. F. Baldwin. This aged mule was in the service of the United States during the Mexican war. When the rebellion broke out he again entered the service of Uncle Sam, but before the war was over he was captured by the Confederates and made to do duty for them. This is why the letters "C. S. A." as well as "U. S." are yet plainly visible where they were branded on him more than a quarter of a century ago.

* * *

Battery K.—I can hear from every battery, almost, but my own—Battery K, 1st Mo. Arty. How glad I would be in my old age to hear something of my old company! It seems to me it would be well to hold a reunion of the 1st Mo. Lt. Arty. about December 1, at St. Louis. THE BLADE is a welcome visitor here and highly appreciated. It has brought gladness to thousands of hearts. Every old soldier should take it. Comrades, let me hear from you through the Camp Fire.—ANDY J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Quite a Record.—I think I have an army record that will equal, if not excel, any other. I served over four years and fought in 37 battles. Here is a list of some of them: Corinth, Iuka, siege of Yorktown, Va., Williamsburg, Merchantsville, Mine Run, Savage Station, White Oak Swamps, Charles City Cross-roads, Malvern Hill, Blue Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marry's Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Wilderness, Five Forks, Winchester, Gaines' Mills, Petersburg, Bull's Run, Chancellorsville, and Pittsburg Landing.—RICHARD CLEVELAND, 1st N. Y. Ind. Batty.

* * *

The song "Eight Dollars a Day" is inquired for.

G. B. C.—The song you mention, "The Brave 58th," has not as yet materialized about this department.

It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and imparting health.

UP AND DOWN.

THAT'S THE WHOLE STORY. UP IN HEALTH YESTERDAY—DOWN IN SICKNESS TO-DAY. THE POINT IS: KEEP UP! YOU CAN. OXYGEN WILL HELP

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1. Send your real name and address, and make your questions plain.

2. Do not ask us where you can *buy* or *sell* anything, nor ask for addresses of business men or firms. This would be free advertising.

3. Do not ask whether any business man or firm is reliable.

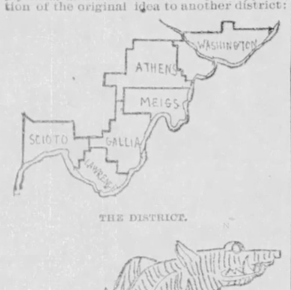
4. Send only questions whose replies will be of general interest to our readers. We reserve the right not to answer queries which we consider are not so. Mathematical problems, puzzles, etc., are barred by this rule.

5. No replies by mail to questions, in any case.

Gerrymandering.

A. H. Z., Detroit, Mich.: Gerrymandering is the process of so arranging districts as to give a majority of congressmen or state legislators, as the case may be, to the party having the minority in the total popular vote of the state. This is accomplished by combining a community having a large majority in favor of the manipulating party with another in which that party has a minority a little smaller than the majority in the former. The result of the union is a district in which the party has a small majority. This process has been practiced all over the Union. Its name rose as follows: In 1811 the Senate districts of Massachusetts were laid out with the aim of electing to that body a majority of Democrats. The result was a great irregularity in the shape of many districts.

One in particular was so distorted that the Boston Sentinel published a colored map of it, to which a few artistic touches were added for the sake of giving it resemblance to some monstrous animal. The editor showed the map, before it was published, to a friend, who, after striving a few minutes to determine what animal it resembled, exclaimed: "Why, it looks like a salamander!" The editor replied, catching the idea: "Say rather, a Gerry-mander!" Elbridge Gerry was instrumental in having the redistricting done, and hence the reference to him. The first cut below gives one of the present Congressional districts in Ohio, the second, the mythical animal. This is merely an application of the original idea to another district:



THE DISTRICT.

THE GERRYMANDER.

The Holy Land.

E. R., Marysville, Wash.: The Holy Land, otherwise called Palestine, is a division of Syria, in Western Asia, now forming a part of the Turkish Empire. The name Palestine was never applied by the ancient Hebrews to anything more than the southern portion of the country, and contained the two subdivisions of Judea and Jerusalem. It is a land of hills and valleys. It is remarkably separated by mountains and deserts from other countries, and its seashore is without any good harbor.

The present inhabitants of Palestine are a mixed race of very varied origin. The Mohammedans are the dominant and most numerous sect and are composed of a few Turks who occupy the higher government stations and of the great body of the common people who are descended from mixed Arab, Greek and ancient Syrian ancestors, the best element probably being Egyptian. They are noble looking, graceful and courteous but illiterate, fanatical and indolent. The Christians are almost entirely of the Syrian rite, the Latin church having at no time occupied the country when it was conquered by the Saracens. They belong mostly to the Greek church of which there is a patriarch at Jerusalem who has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the whole of Palestine.

Under him are eight bishops whose sees are Nazareth, Acre, Lydda, Gaza, Sebasto, Nablous, Philadelphia and Petra. There are also a few Maronites and Roman Catholics in the large towns and in Jerusalem, about 200 Armenians under a patriarch of their own faith. The Jews, mostly from Spain, with a few from Poland, are about 10,000 in number and form almost exclusively the population of Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias and Safed. The population is less than 1-10 what it was in ancient times. Jerusalem is the capital, and it is ruled by a governor appointed by the sultan.

The Trojan War.

J. M., Jacinson, Neb.: To avenge the abduction of Helen, the willing wife of Menelaus, the Greeks spent ten years in the collection of a vast armament, and at the end of that time a fleet of 1,186 ships, containing more than 100,000 men, was assembled at Aulis, in Boeotia, and placed under the command of Agamemnon and Achilles. The Trojans and their allies were driven within the walls of the city, and nine years were spent by the Greeks in the siege, during the beginning of which the neighboring towns. But the gods now brought on the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles, which proved so disastrous to the Greeks, and which is Homer's theme of the siege of the Iliad opens. Among the principal Greek heroes in the struggle besides Agamemnon, Menelaus and Achilles, were Ulysses, Ajax, Diomedes, Patroclus and Nestor. Among the Trojans and their allies were Hector, Sarpedon and Æneas. The valor of Achilles, who slew Hector in revenge for the death of Patroclus, and the cunning of Ulysses, the latter by stratagem with the aid of Juno and other divinities hostile to the Trojans, and after a siege of ten years, Troy was utterly destroyed, Æneas and Anfenor alone escaping with their families.

Major Generals Not at West Point.

A correspondent sends the following list of major generals in the United States and Confederate armies who were not graduates of West Point, with dates of their commission.

UNION.

N. P. Banks	May 16, 1861
J. H. Dix	May 16, 1861
B. F. Butler	May 16, 1861
Edwin D. Morgan	Sept. 28, 1861
Franz Sigel	March 21, 1862
J. H. McClernand	March 21, 1862
Lewis Wallace	March 21, 1862
Caslius M. Clay	April 16, 1862
George L. Cadwalader	April 25, 1862
Edwin V. Sumner	July 4, 1862
Philip Kearney	July 17, 1862
William S. Nelson	July 17, 1862
Thos. L. Crittenden	July 17, 1862
John A. Logan	

CONFEDERATE.

W. W. Loring,	Sterling Price,
John C. Breckenridge,	William S. Cheatham,
	Thomas C. Hindman.

Climate and Soil of Honduras.

Subscriber, Olathe, Kan.: The climate of Honduras is hot on the caribbean coast, but remarkably mild and equable in the highlands. In the interior the months of April, May and June are the hottest, while in November, December and January the atmosphere is sufficiently cool to admit of fire. Elsewhere than on the Caribbean coast the dry season lasts from November to June. The rainy season is usually ushered in by very little thunder storms which rarely occur in the forenoon, while thunder accompanied by northers is frequent at the end of that season. Squier says there can be no generalization on the subject of the climate of Honduras except so far as to say that it has a variety adapted to every caprice and a temperature suitable for the cultivation and products of every zone. The soil of Honduras is extremely fertile in the coast regions the various species from that cultivated in the Antilles; it thrives well in all parts of the country, even at elevations of 4,000 feet. Coffee, likewise, flourishes, but the cacao is a greatly neglected. There are also indigo, cochineal, tobacco, pimento, and various fruits and vegetables.

Grace Darling.

W. F. R., Pender, Neb.: Grace Darling was an English heroine, born at Bamborough, on the coast of Northumberland, November 24, 1815; died October 20, 1842. Her father was keeper of the Longstone light-house, on one of the most exposed of the Farne islands. On the night of September 6, 1838, the Forfarshire steamer, proceeding from Hull to Dundee, was wrecked on one of the crags of the Farne group. Of 53 persons on board, 38 perished, including the captain and his wife. On the morning of the 7th the survivors were discovered by Grace, clinging to the rocks and remnants of the vessel, in imminent danger of being washed off by the returning tide. Grace, with the assistance of her parents, but against their remonstrances, immediately launched a boat, and with her father, succeeded in reseuing nine, six others escaping by other means. Presents and demonstrations of admiration were showered upon her from all parts of the United Kingdom, and a public subscription of £700 was raised for her.

Party Majorities in the House.

O. P. C., Davenport, Neb.: The House of Representatives stood as follows from 1859 to 1889:

Congress.	Reps.	Dems.	Maj.
36th	114	93	128 Rep.
40th	149	63	87 Rep.
41st	151	98	53 Rep.
42d	138	103	35 Rep.
43d	199	88	111 Rep.
44th	108	168	60 Dem.
45th	140	153	13 Dem.
46th	130	149	14 Dem.
47th	151	130	21 Rep.
48th	120	194	74 Dem.
49th	141	184	43 Dem.
50th	152	168	16 Dem.
51st	185	150	28 Rep.

Washington Territory.

W. R., Owassa, Iowa: 1.—At the office of any newspaper you can see a copy of the American Newspaper directory and in that obtain the names of the Seattle papers. 2.—The country is healthful. Western Washington is for the most part densely wooded. There are some prairie tracts. The soil is generally fertile and in parts very rich. In Eastern Washington timber occurs only on the mountain slopes which are covered with evergreens, and in the valleys of the streams where some cottonwood, alder, pine and cedar are found. In the Yakima, Colville, Palouse and Walla Walla valleys there is much land adapted to cultivation and more suited to grazing and can be flourishing on the bunch grass throughout the year. Large tracts in Eastern Washington might be rendered fertile by irrigation.

Boston Massacre.

C., South Haven, Kan.: On March 2, 1770, a fight occurred at Gray's rope walk, in Boston, between a soldier and a workman. The former, together with several other soldiers who interfered for him, were beaten off. Later in the evening a quarrel arose gradually near the old State-house, between the soldiers and the citizens. A portion of the main guard were called out to quiet the disturbance and a fray took place. The soldiers fired, killing three and wounding eight, two of them mortally. Crispus Attucks, a mulatto, was the first to fall. Captain Preston and several soldiers were committed to jail, and afterward tried, but all were acquitted, save two soldiers, who were convicted of manslaughter. A monument was afterwards erected to Crispus Attucks.

The Golden Age.

W. T. R., Neb.: In the mythologies of most races there exists a tradition of a better time, when the earth was the common property of man and produced spontaneously all things necessary for an enjoyable existence. The land flowed with milk and honey, beasts of prey lived peaceably with other animals, and man had not yet by selfishness, pride and other vices and passions fallen from a state of innocence. The Greeks and Romans placed this golden age under the rule of Saturn and many of their poets have turned this poetic material to admirable account in depicting the gradual decadence of the world through the Silver, the Brass and the Iron Ages—holding out, at the same time, the consolatory hope that the pristine state of things will some day return.

Henry George.

S. W. C., Dunbar, Pa.: Henry George was born in Philadelphia September 2, 1839. When very young he went to sea; ultimately he settled in California, where he became a journalist. In 1879 his book, "Progress and Poverty," was published. In this he states his well known theory that the rise of land values is the cause of want, and that the remedy lies in taxing land to the full rent of value. In 1886 he was nominated for mayor of New York by the Union Labor party, receiving 68,110 votes to 90,552 cast for Hewitt (Dem.), and 60,435 for Roosevelt (Rep).

Rev. Dr. Talmage.

W. T. R., Pender, Neb.:—Dr. Talmage was first ordained pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in Belleville, N. J. In 1869, after having had charge of several Dutch Reformed churches in New Jersey, he accepted a call to the Second Reformed church of Brooklyn. In 1870 this was enlarged, and given the name of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. This was burned down later on, but was rebuilt on a much larger plan. It has also been enlarged, and was the largest Protestant church in America. The Tabernacle is now considered of Congregational denomination.

Dying Words of Presidents.

The question was asked some time ago in The Blade what the last words were attributed to many of our Presidents. A correspondent sends us the following: "It is well," Washington; "Independence forever," John Adams; "This is the last of earth," John Quincy Adams; "I resign my soul to God and my daughter to my country," Jefferson; "I wish you to understand the true principles of the government; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more," W. H. Harrison; "I have endeavored to do my duty," Gen. Taylor; "Amen," Franklin Pierce.

The Largest Saw Mill.

A correspondent sends this answer to the question in regard to the largest saw mill in the world, as appeared in a recent number of The Blade:—"The largest saw mill in the world is at Christiana, in Norway, and is owned by one man. It runs 36 gang-saws. From 40 to 50 ships load at one time at its docks. The man who owns it has two large flour mills. The lumber yard of this mill extends more than a mile."

Union Pacific Debt.

E. P. B., Billings, Mo.: The indebtedness of the Union pacific railroad is as follows:

Principal paid by the U. S.	$27,236,512 00
Interest paid by the U. S.	34,762,994 73
By transportation service	12,140,575 75
By cash payments, 5 per cent net earnings	438,469 58

Short Replies.

D. V., Truxton, Mo.: Two men who marry sisters are brothers-in-law.

J. T. J., Gower, Mo.: The duty on tin plate does not take effect until July 1, 1891.

R. E., Catawissa, Pa.: We don't know the author or title of the poem you refer to.

Casabianca, South Haven, Kan.: No person under 21 years of age can make or sell land, and a minor cannot give title to it.

G. G., Dugger, Ind.: We can not inform you as to the reliability of any firm or company. See rule 3 at the head of the bureau.

M. M. H., Kennedy, Ills.: We are not familiar with Governor Fifer's private character, but have always supposed him to be an estimable gentleman.

J. H. H., Butler, Ind.: No one ever went over Niagara Falls and lived. Men have, however, gone through the rapids in a barrel, and come out alive.

J. C. E., Allegan, Mich.: Bronchitis is a disease with many different forms, which require different remedies. We would advise you to go to a reliable physician.

J. J. D., Bunker Hill, Ills.: If there is a Chautauqua circle in the town in which you live apply to the president; if there is not, write to Rev. J. D. Vincent, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. P. O., Morristown, N. J.: A number of years ago an attempt was made to steal the body of President Lincoln from the Lincoln memorial at Springfield, Ill., but it was unsuccessful.

G. D., Morenci, Mich.: Capt. Wirz, who commanded the Andersonville prison pen, was executed soon after the war for his many crimes. Of course, he never held a government office.

D. C., Hudson, Mo.: President Arthur never advocated, in speech, letter, or in an other way, nor did the Republican party ever advocate, the creation of Presidents for life. The idea is preposterous.

C. D. S., Bloomingdale, O.: We do not at present recall the inscription on the Confederate monument on the public square of New Orleans which was effaced. If any reader should recall it, we shall be happy to publish it.

Wm. R., Leonora, Kan.: The duty on sheet tin, according to the old schedule was 1 cent a pound; according to the new law, 2.2 cents a pound, the increase to take effect July 1, 1891. On any of the new law does not change the rate at all.

J. E., Pennville, Ind.: The Australian ballot system was first adopted by the municipal government of the city of Louisville, Ky., and afterwards by the following states: Indiana, Montana, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Connecticut and New York.

Mrs. M. A., United, Pa.: There is no United States consul at Yokahoma, Japan; but there is one at Kanagawa. Frederick Higgo, to whom you should apply for anything that pertains to consular business in Japan. Enoch J. Smithers is the U. S. consul at Osaka, and Hunter Sharp is vice consul at Hiogo.

Subscriber, Colorado City, Col.: We can not advise you as to taking up the profession of an engineer on a railroad, as we are not familiar with your qualifications and inclinations. It is not probable that locomotives will be pushed to the back-ground by electrical appliances in the next twenty years.

E. L. B., Breedville, Mich.: Unless the gun was of foreign manufacture its price could not be affected by the McKinley bill. India rubber is on the free list, and therefore the price of rubber boots can not be affected by it, nor hardware of American manufacture. The merchants probably took advantage of this opportunity to raise their prices for larger profits.

A Helpmate.

I told her that I loved her well,
In fact, at last I kissed her.
I asked would she my helpmate be
And she became assistor.
—[Philadelphia Times.

A Thoughtful Hen.

Mrs. Gazzam (in the country)—What vegetable is it that hen is eating so industriously?

Gazzam—Perhaps it is an egg plant.—[Racket.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mare With Cough.

J. A. C., (no state): You are advised to give your mare with foal but little medicine at present. Take of tar water, ½ pint; powdered licorice, 1 oz.; molasses, ½ pint. Mix well and put about four tablepoonfuls twice a day well back on the tongue. This will allay the cough. Rub the neck with mustard water. Feed bran mashes three times a week if the mare shows constipation, until the bowels become regular.

Swelling Under Colt's Neck—Runs at the Nose—Worms, Etc.

J. W. B., Nebraska: The editor judges from your letter that your colt is affected with strangles. The disease is at times of slow development. As the colt is in good condition, aside from the swelling under the throat and discharge from the nostrils, you are advised to poultice the throat and try to get the swelling to point. When this can be done, the lump may be lanced, and then poulticed. As the colt is yet sucking, if the mare is not in good condition, she should be made so by proper care, or if this cannot be done wean the colt. If the milk is pure it will be better to let the colt suck. There are many remedies for worms in horses. For round or intestinal worms, take of calomel, 1 drachm; tartar emetic, ½ drachm; linseed meal, 1 oz.; fenugreek, 1 oz. Mix and give in feed at night, and repeat the dose for two or three times, and follow with 1½ pints of raw linseed oil, about six hours after the last powder has been given. For thread worms, that reside in the rectum, take of liquor of perchloride of iron, 2 ozs.; freshly made lime water, 1 quart. Clear out the rectum with an ordinary soap and water injection, and then inject with the above. It may be necessary after a week or two to repeat the injection. For worms in colts the above formula may be used, but the quantity of each must be reduced in accordance with the age of the animal. A colt should not be given anything like the amount stated. The address of the department of THE BLADE in which this appears is, BLADE FARMSTEAD, Toledo Ohio.

Indigestion in Horse.

H. H., California: Your horse is suffering from indigestion. It is essential to feed at regular hours, as when food is not punctually given there is a fruitful source of this trouble. Long fasting or irregular feeding is injurious. Overfeeding is as bad as not giving sufficient food. Feed moderately, and with nutritious food, at regular intervals. To regulate the bowels, first give 16 ozs. of raw linseed oil in which is stirred 1 oz. of spirits of sweet nitre. After this operates give this: Bicarbonate of soda, ½ ozs.; powdered gentian, ½ oz.; powdered nux vomica, 15 grains. The above amount to be given once a day for four days, then for about four or five days give 2 drs. of bicarbonate of soda in the drinking water three times a day before a meal, and 2 drs. of dilute nitro-muriatic acid in 3 or 4 qts. of water immediately after the animal has eaten.

Cannot Tell.

H. C., New York: The editor has no idea where the trouble is located in your horse, and therefore cannot advise you what to do. You say he is lame, but do not give the least idea where the lameness is located, nor do you say how he stands or moves. Does he stand with one foot in front of its fellow, or does he show lameness when walking? When you drive him for a time, does the lameness leave him or does it increase? Does the pain move about, or is it in the same place all the time? The fact that his forelegs tremble does not give sufficient information for the location of the pain. Have you had him examined for corns? Are the frogs of the feet sound? If you cannot locate the disease you may be doing an unwise thing by applying somebody's spavin cure.

Douglas Mixture.

D. S. R., Douglas county, South Dakota: The Douglas mixture is: ½ lb. of sulphate of iron; 1 oz. sulphuric acid dissolved in 2 gals. of water. Put this in a stone or glass receptacle. Shake well and put a teaspoonful in each pint of water given to fowls. When fowls are well, it is not necessary to give this more than once every third day, but when there is illness in the flock it should be given daily. In fact, when fowls are healthy and the hens are laying well, but little of anything more than wholesome food is necessary. A pint of the mixture above given is sufficient for a large flock of chickens for a long time.

Churning Pure Cream.

I. S., Nebraska: In churning uniformity of temperature must be observed. The best temperature is from 55 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The agitation of the cream should be regular. If too quick the butter will make and unmake. When the motion is too quick, after reaching a certain point, all possibility of making good butter is destroyed. If the motion is too slow, the agitators in the churn fail to produce the desired separation of the component parts of the cream. Souring cream before churning increases the quantity of butter and also produces a lasting quality. To prevent butter coming are: The milk may have been kept at an uneven temperature, and the cream held too long from souring. Sour and sweet cream may have been mixed and not properly stirred, so as to be of the same condition as to acidity. The cream from farrow cows may have been mixed with cream from cows that are not farrow. The milk may have stood too long before churning. The cows may not have been given sufficient salt when fed on dry food. The milk from cows on the point of drying should not be mixed with the milk of others. If cream be raised on milk of one temperature and mixed with cream from a different temperature, the churning is difficult. Milk set aside for cream should be kept at a temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. A good thermometer is a necessary adjunct to good butter making. Yet some thermometers are worthless on account of imperfect graduation. Cream should not be allowed to get too sour. Cream will not, at times, produce butter readily if the cows have drank bad water. Cows should not be driven rapidly, as it results in poor butter and hard churning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cabbage Aphis—Watering Milk for Cream Raising.

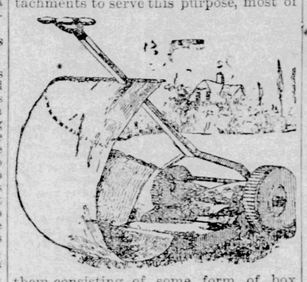
A bulletin issued from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station says:

Next to the cabbage worm the worst insect enemy of the cabbage is the aphis, or plant-louse, which is so often found upon the leaves and in the heads in great numbers. This is a small, bluish-white insect, that subsists upon the sap of the plant, and multiplies with great rapidity. Like most of the peculiar family to which it belongs, this insect has the power, not common among insects, of bringing forth living young, but with most of those that have been carefully studied there is in the fall a sexual generation by which the true eggs are laid, and in this egg state most of them pass the winter. But although the cabbage aphis has been known both in Europe and America for more than a century, the sexual generation has never heretofore been found, and entomologists did not know where or when the eggs were laid, nor how the insect passed the winter. Recent investigations, however, carried on at the Ohio Experiment station by Dr. C. M. Werd, has shown conclusively that the sexual generation develops late in autumn on the cabbage, and that the eggs are laid on the cabbage leaves. The male is a small winged creature with a more slender body than the other winged forms. The egg-laying female has no wings, and is pale green in color.

This discovery of the fact that the insect passes the winter in the egg state on the cabbage leaves has an important economic bearing. It suggests as one of the best ways of preventing the injuries of this pest, the destruction during winter of the old cabbage leaves with the eggs upon them, instead of leaving them undisturbed until spring, as is too often done.

Lawn-Mower Attachment.

This device is intended to catch the grass thrown out by a lawn mower. Many patents have been issued for attachments to serve this purpose, most of



them consisting of some form of box hung close behind the cutter bars. The attachment here pictured seems as light and serviceable as any. We question, however, whether the general public will be ready to pay much for the device.

Watering Milk for Cream Raising.

The Cornell University experiment station has made a series of experiments in setting milk for cream raising by different methods, the result of which, as summarized in bulletin No. 20 of that station, are as follows:

In eleven trials, where the milk was set in the Cooley creamer, with ice water, at a temperature of 44 degrees, the average per cent of fat in the skim milk was .23.

In eleven trials, where milk was diluted with an equal weight of cold water and set in the open air, the average per cent of fat in the skim milk was 1.38.

In six trials, where milk was diluted with 20 and 50 per cent of cold water, the average per cent of fat in the skim milk was 1.24.

In ten trials where milk was diluted with 10 to 100 per cent of its weight of hot water, the average per cent of fat in the skim milk was 1.11.

In two trials where milk was set in deep cans without dilution, in running water at 60 to 63 degrees, the average per cent of fat in the skim milk was .89.

In two trials where milk was set in shallow pans and one-third of its weight of water at 120 degrees added, the per cent of fat in the skim milk was .75.

New Apparatus for Milking.

The *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society* has a description of a new milking apparatus which has been for some months in operation on a farm near Kilmarnock, Scotland, where the inventor had been engaged in perfecting it before finally introducing it to the public. While its ultimate success seems to us little more probable than that of previous efforts in the same direction, an account of the method adopted may be of interest to American readers. By the new machine many cows may be milked at a time.

The apparatus, says a writer in the London *Times* is of a very simple character. An ordinary iron pipe, one inch in diameter, is carried round the cow house at a convenient height above the shoulders of the cow. It communicates with a hand pump, whereby the air is drawn from the pipe, a circular tank connected with a shallow well of water serving as a regulator of the vacuum. From this iron pipe project connections, one opposite the space between every pair of animals, each connection being furnished with a stop-cock. To any one of these connections is fitted a length of india rubber tubing, the other end being attached to a nozzle near the top of the milk pail, which is of special construction. The pail is cylindrical in form, with a truncated conical top. Its opening, which is four inches wide, is closed by means of a thick glass disk, which rests inside flush with the outer rim of the pail, supported by a thick rubber band, held in place by a projecting ledge underneath. On one side of the shoulder of the pail is the nozzle which has been referred to and on the opposite side are four similar nozzles, all of which are like the small connections upon the iron pipe. The solitary nozzle is for attachment to the long, flexible tube from the iron pipe; the other four are for short lengths of tubing connected in their turn with specially-constructed teat cups, each of which receives a teat of the cow under operation. The cups, like the pail, are made of tinned iron, and each one is provided with a tap or stop-cock. The milk pail has, in addition to its handles, a couple of hooks, by means of which it is suspended a little in front of the cow's udder, a broad band of girding being laid across the animal's loins for the purpose.

The *modus operandi* is very simple. When all is ready, the pump is worked by a lad, and the air is thus exhausted from the iron pipe. Then a pail, with its test cups attached, is adjusted under the cow, the long tube is joined to one of the connections overhead, the stopcock is opened, and a partial vacum is established within the pail. Next, one of the teat cups is selected and placed so as to embrace a teat; the stopcock of the cup is then opened, the teat is thus brought under the influence of the vacuum, and the greater external atmospheric pressure at once causes the milk to begin to flow. After all four teat cups have thus been adjusted, four jets of milk can be seen flowing into the can immediately beneath the glass cover. In from eight to ten minutes the cow is milked "dry," and the stopcock of the connection on the iron pipe being turned off, the long India rubber tube is detached from the pail, thus destroying the vacum. The pail with its teat cups is taken away, the milk is poured out, and the apparatus is ready for another cow.

The animals submit very quietly to this novel method of milking, and after the first time they appear to be scarcely conscious that they are being deprived of their milk. The apparatus, indeed, promises to relieve cows of much of the distress which, under existing circumstances, seems inevitable. It uses will obviate the excruciating pain that animals will undergo if swollen teats must necessarily suffer when milked by hand. Moreover, its employment will insure much greater cleanliness in the operation of milking, a benefit of at least as much importance to the consumer as to the producer.

It will be apparent from the description that has been given that the number of cows which can be milked simultaneously must depend upon the number of pails with their accessory test cups, which are available. One attendant can conveniently keep half a dozen cows going—that is, if there are half a dozen pails. By the time the adjustment has been made for the sixth cow the first cow will have about finished milking, and her pail can be taken to the seventh cow, and so on. To maintain the vacuum a few strokes at the pump occasionally are sufficient.

Egg Eating.

In answer to an inquiry on how to prevent egg eating, we present a method of constructing nests devised by a Maryland poultryman, and described in *Farm and Fireside*. The nests provide seclusion as well as prevent egg eating: "Place a platform of boards, two feet wide and ten feet long (though it may be of any length), against a building or a close board fence about three feet from the ground. Along the outer edge of this, nail a board lengthwise and upright, about one foot high. Leave a space open in the middle and at each end eight or nine inches wide, and divide the remaining space into nests one foot square. This leaves a passage-way about a foot wide behind the nests. The top should slope from the wall, and open, or partly so, with hinges. These nests are easily examined by raising the lid. The front of the nest boxes may be made detachable by a couple of screws, if desired, so as to permit of cleaning.

Population of California.

At a recent meeting of the California state board of Trade W. H. Mills delivered an address in regard to the population of the state, from which it appears that more than half the growth is found in eighteen cities. Rural California has not increased in population at all except in the fruit-growing districts. The value of country real estate has increased $20,000,000 in the last ten years. The country has really decreased in population, except in the fruit-growing sections.

TAKE

S. S. S.

FOR

ECZEMA.

My little four year old girl had an aggravated case of eczema. The best physicians treated her, without any good results. A single bottle of S. S. S. cured her sound and well. This was four years ago, and she has had no return of the disease since; and her skin is perfectly smooth and clean.

James E. Henry, Detroit, Mich.

Treatise on Skin diseases mailed free.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Sunday School.

Jesus Crucified.

LESSON VIII., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1890.

Golden Text: The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.—Isa. 53:6.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 23: 33-47.)

33. And when they were come to the place which is called Calvary, there they crucified him, and the malefactors, one on the right hand, and the other on the left.

34. Then said Jesus, Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do. And they parted his raiment, and cast lots.

35. And the people stood beholding. And the rulers also with them derided him, saying, He saved others; let him save himself, if he be Christ, the chosen God.

36. And the soldiers also mocked him, coming to him, and offering him vinegar,

37. And saying, If thou be the King of the Jews, save thyself.

38. And a superscription also was written over him in letters of Greek, and Latin, and Hebrew, THIS IS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

39. And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on him, If thou be Christ, save thyself and us.

40. But the other answering rebuked him, saying, Dost not thou fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation?

41. And we indeed justly; for we receive the due reward of our deeds; but this man hath done nothing amiss.

42. And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.

43. And Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, to-day thou shalt be with me in paradise.

44. And it was about the sixth hour, and there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour.

45. And the sun was darkened, and the vail of the temple was rent in the midst.

46. And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice, he said, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit," and having said thus, he gave up the ghost.

47. Now when the centurion saw what was done, he glorified God, saying, "Certainly this was a righteous man."

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

They crucified him, and the malefactors, one on the right hand and the other on the left (v. 33). That is the way of the world. When it would crucify Jesus, it prefers to count him in with evil-doers on his right hand and on his left, rather than to have him stand out by himself for judgment. He who would denounce the Christian church, points to those in its membership who are unworthy, without calling attention to the Christ-likeness of those who are the central figures of that church. In passing judgment on individual Christians, the world takes delight in emphasizing the unworthy traits of character on the right and on the left to be seen there, even though the very Christ be reflected in the inner life of the one who is judged. Yet, after all, now as in the days of Pilate, the real hostility is against the Holy One, rather than against the evil-doers with whom he is classed.

Jesus said, Father forgive them; for they know not what they do (v. 34). Wrong-doing in ignorance needs forgiveness. The fact that a man thinks he is doing right when he is doing wrong, is no justification of his course. God's commands are absolute; they are not conditioned on a man's conscience. God does not say, Thou shalt have no other gods before me,—unless you think there is another god worthy of your attention; Thou shalt do no murder,—unless you think it your duty to be a murderer; Thou shalt not steal,—unless you think it is right to steal. God declares what you must do, and what you must not do. If you fail of conformity to his commands because your conscience misleads you, you must suffer the consequences of disobedience. God's word at the lips of Moses was: "If any one sin, and do any of the things which the Lord hath commanded not to be done; though he knew it not, yet is he guilty, and shall bear his iniquity." And the loving lips of Jesus declared that the servant who knew not his Master's will, and yet committed things worthy of stripes, should be beaten, although with fewer stripes than he who was a conscious wrong-doer. Lord, forgive us our sins which we know to be sins! Forgive us also when we sin, not knowing what wrong we do!

The rulers scoffed, saying, He saved others; let him save himself (v. 35). Jesus could never have been the Saviour he is if he had not been willing to sacrifice himself. Yet the very fact that he would not think of himself, in his effort to save others, caused him to be doubted and sneered at by those who were unable to comprehend his spirit and his work. And as it was with him, so it will be with every true-hearted follower of his. He who would be the means of saving others must be ready to sacrifice himself. It costs something to show the spirit of Christ, or to do the work that he wants done for him. If the Christian man is living his life seem a failure, he cannot walk in the footsteps of Christ, or share the results of his living and dying.

The other said, Jesus, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom. And he said, Verily I say unto thee, To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise (vs. 40-43). That dying thief's prayer is the kind of prayer that Jesus loves to answer, and that he is ready to answer beyond its utmost reach or longing. It is when a sinner realizes that he is a sinner, and that he deserves all the punishment and suffering that has come to him, that he is in a state to cry out hopefully for mercy to Him who loves to help the helpless. And then it is that he who came to seek and to save that which was lost is prompt to say that not only mercy for the future, but boundless blessing for now and forever shall be given to him who casts himself in confidence before the Savior of sinners. Our need cannot be so great that Jesus is unable or unwilling to meet it, if only we really turn to him in hopeful helplessness and trust. —[H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.

That Little Tickling

In your throat, which makes you cough once in a while and keeps you constantly clearing your throat, arises from catarrh, and as catarrh is a constitutional disease the ordinary cough medicines all fail to hit the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many people who have taken this medicine for scrofula, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and other troubles, have been surprised that it should cure this troublesome cough. Not knowing the actual cause of the cough is to solve the mystery. Many cases of consumption can be traced back to the neglect of some such slight affection as this. Consumption can be controlled in its early stages and Hood's Sarsaparilla in purifying the blood, building up the general health, and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect health many persons on whom this dreaded disease seemed to have a firm hold.

A YOUNG WOMAN

Makes Good Use of Her Smelling Bottle to Frighten a Dog Catcher.

A black French poodle was trotting down Fifth avenue on a breezy, bright afternoon says the *Sun*. The dog seemed proud of his mistress and the girl was proud of her dog. While all was peaceful and danger seemed nowhere nigh, a rickety and creaking covered wagon, drawn by a pitiable wreck of a horse, and having on its seat two repulsive young men, came around a corner. One of the young ruffians leaped to the ground and made a quick plunge for the dog, catching it by the hind leg and whirling it above his head in a circle, running as he did so toward the rear of his wagon. Quicker than it takes to say so the young woman was in front of the young rough, with one hand clutching his coat collar and the other holding the muzzle of a silver-mounted smelling bottle to his face.

"You drop my dog or I'll shoot you," said the girl.

The young fellow peered out of his small eyes into the determined face before him, and, as he attempted to shake the girl's hand from his collar, said:

"Aw, wot yer given me, anyway? Don't yer see we're after dog catchers, an' you ain't got no right ter have yer purp out widout a muzzle? Der dog goes along wid us, see?"

The girl's face took on a still fiercer and more ominous look. The dog, still in the grasp of the man, was twisting to get away, and yelping with pain.

"If you do not drop my dog this instant," said the girl. "I will fire. Do you hear me?"

The catcher dropped the dog. By this time people were coming up to see the disturbance. The young woman put the bogus weapon into the small chantelaine bag that she wore, blew a small silver whistle, and, accompanied by her joyous dog, pursued her morning walk serenely and with stately grace.

His Rise in the World.

"Henry," she observed sadly, "you certainly have changed! What has come over you lately to make you so haughty?"

"Miss Twilling," stiffly replied the young man, "while the pleasant relations which have heretofore existed between us will, I trust, remain unchanged, at the same time I find it necessary to maintain the proper amount of dignity in accordance with the more exalted position which I now hold in society. You are evidently not aware of the fact, but I have recently invested some of my capital in, and I am now wearing, a suit of genuine silk underwear."—[Clothier and Furnisher.

The Vocal Organs

Are wonderfully strengthened by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Clergymen, lawyers, singers, actors, auctioneers, and public speakers find this preparation the most effective remedy for irritation and weakness of the throat and lungs, especially when these parts have been severely taxed by over-exertion.

"This is to certify that a few years ago I was prostrated by a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia at Portsmouth, Va. My physicians, Dr. Wm. A. Collins and Dr. Wm. Shaw, exhausted their remedies, and for one year I was not able to articulate a word. By the advice of Dr. Shaw I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and to my own surprise, as well as that of my physician and friends, in less than one month I could converse easily. I continued to improve, and have become since a well man. I have often recommended the Pectoral, and have never known it to fail."—George R. Lawrence, Valparaiso, Ind.

"Having tested the properties of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a remedy for throat affections, I am glad to testify to its merits."—T. MacMurray, Leeturer, Ripley, Ohio.

"Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been of very great service to me. It improves and strengthens the voice, and is always effective for the cure of colds and coughs."—Lydia Thompson, New York City.

"Upon several occasions I have suffered from colds, causing hoarseness and entire loss of voice. In my profession of an auctioneer any affection of the voice or throat is a serious matter, but at each attack, I have been relieved by a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy, with ordinary care, has worked such a magical effect that I have suffered very little inconvenience. I have also used it in my family, with very excellent results, in colds, coughs, &c. In my general storekeeping business I find a steadily increasing demand for this medicine, which fact is certain proof of public appreciation."—Wm. H. Quartly,

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1890.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

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THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 103,000.

WE WANT AGENTS!

THE BLADE pays the largest commissions to agents, and offers the largest inducements for clubs, of any paper in the United States, or in the world, for that matter. Any one wanting to make money should investigate our offers. *Everybody* should write for terms to agents. Write at once!

In every community, there is at least one person, often several, who can take the time to earn money in this way. We can guarantee at least one day's wages of $10; we can not promise a steady rate of that, but the time occupied will be liberally rewarded. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

THE BLADE READING CIRCLES.

We desire to call the attention of THE BLADE readers to the articles in the HOUSEHOLD in regard to forming reading circles and to THE BLADE'S courses of reading, which are begun this week, and will be given from week to week hereafter. They are very carefully prepared, with a view to both instruction and entertainment; not exhaustive of any one subject, of course, but comprehending enough for a circle's winter's reading, and giving those who follow any one of them an intelligent general view of the matter under consideration.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

The New York *Herald* displays remarkable ignorance of the current political history of Ohio. It says, in the blackest of type:

> Two years ago the four Ohio counties now forming McKinley's district gave a Republican majority of more than two thousand. Where is the champion's majority now?
>
> So much for McKinley prices among McKinley's neighbors.

The *Herald* seems ignorant of the fact that the Democratic legislature of Ohio, last March, gerrymandered Ohio. Only one of the old counties—Stark, in which MCKINLEY resides—is in his present district. Two years ago the counties of the new district gave the following majorities:

	Dem.	Rep.
Medina	....	1,152
Wayne	727	....
Stark	331	....
Holmes	2,447	....
Total	3,505	1,152
Democratic majority	2,053	

This year they give, on Congressman—unofficial figures:

	Warwick, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.
Medina	....	1,388
Wayne	395	....
Stark	....	760
Holmes	1,980	....
Totals	2,375	2,148
Democratic majority	227	

Here is a *gain* of 2,200 in the district over the vote of two years ago. "So much for McKinley prices among McKINLEY'S neighbors!"

In the four counties of his old district, MCKINLEY received 4,189 majority in 1888. The same counties give 4,353 majority for the Republican candidate for Congress this year. All of which shows that where the tariff issue is rightly understood, the people stand by the new tariff law. All the Democratic rejoicing is simply over the ignorance of the people, and the wholesale deception practiced upon them by the Democratic campaigners. And upon this subject we beg leave to quote to the esteemed *Herald* this bit of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S homely philosophy:

You may fool some of the people all of the time;

You may fool all of the people some of the time; but

You can't fool *all* of the people *all* of the time!

THE defeat of ex-Governor CHARLES FOSTER, in the gerrymandered "Shoestring," or Eighth district, by the extremely narrow margin of 150 votes, is almost as great a testimonial to his strength and popularity as though he had been elected. He went into the canvass late, and had against him a majority of 1,300, which the gerrymander assured Mr. HARE. It is hard to change party sentiment in a country district, but Gov. FOSTER made a gain in every county. His canvass was made by himself. He had no aid except from Gen. GIBSON, whose eloquence rang out in his behalf. The defeat is really a victory.

LAST year Ohio went Democratic by 40,872 plurality; this year she goes Republican by over 12,000 plurality—a change of about 23,000 in a twelve-month. And it is to be noted that, had the Democrats not gerrymandered the state last March, her representation in the next House would have been just the same as now—16 Republicans to 5 Democrats. Glorious Ohio!

THERE is trouble in the Democratic camp already. Certain Democratic authorities at Washington, in forecasting the chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination, are asserting warmly that "CLEVELAND isn't in it." It is certain that the Stuffed Prophet will have a rocky HILL to climb first, to be "in it."

A LATE letter from the isthmus of Panama says the excavations made on the Panama canal are disappearing, filling up under the tropical storms, and the machinery is now worthless. There were $400,000,000 spent in this tremendous failure. Meanwhile, work on the Nicaragua canal goes steadily on.

ADVICES from Europe tell us that Russia is using every effort to increase her exports of wheat. The government has reduced to the lowest possible point the cost of transportation by rail from the interior to the sea-coast of wheat for export. This is a matter worth remembering by our farmers.

AMERICAN inventors seem to be active in the line of improvements in destructive warfare. During the past year the board of Ordnance has examined and acted on 280 inventions, including artillery, guns for high explosives, smokeless powder, cartridges, air ships, etc.

A WORD to the Democrats about MCKINLEY: There are some defeats that victories in disguise. Years ago the opponents of MARTIN VAN BUREN defeated his confirmation as minister to Great Britain. They broke a minister, but made a President.

THERE never has been, in the political history of the United States, a national campaign in which there was such a systematic dissemination of reckless lies and malicious deception.

THE AMENDMENT LOST IN NEBRASKA.

In the tidal wave that swept over the country on November 4 the constitutional amendent in Nebraska was snowed under by something like 40,000 adverse majority, according to the Associated Press report. This result was not unexpected to us. On the contrary, we feared it from the time of the famous "original package" decision of the United States Supreme court. That dealt a staggering blow at Prohibition, and disheartened its friends; and in Nebraska it put a damper on the campaign in favor of the amendment. The practical voter asked himself, "What is the use of adopting Prohibition, if it is going to be utterly ineffective under the Supreme court decision?"

Nor did the passage of the Wilson original package law by Congress mend matters much. It was opposed at once by the saloon men, and cases were taken into court in both Iowa and Kansas, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. This had a strong effect in Nebraska on the Prohibitory campaign. The feeling that Prohibition, even if adopted, would be insecure, and difficult of enforcement until the questions growing out of the "original package" decision have received final adjudication at the hands of the Supreme court, prevailed on every side, and the strong arguments of the friends of the amendment could make no headway against it.

We believe that the original package decision was primarily the greatest factor in the defeat. The Rum Power used all the stock arguments against Prohibition; its henchmen covered the state with pamphlets and leaflets, packed with falsehoods and half-falsehoods against Prohibition; they used a big corruption fund; but all this they would have done in any event. The ignorant, the degraded and the venal classes of voters are always arrayed on the side of the saloon. We believe that the direct efforts of the Rum Power was the least factor in the result.

The political situation was also a large element in the defeat of the Nebraska amendment. The Farmers' Alliance movement is very strong in that state, and was actively at work in the political field. The issues thus brought up obscured the importance of the Amendment campaign. Popular attention can not be held on two separate objects at the same time. The one that excites most interest will be pivotal; the other will be left to its fate.

The campaign for the amendment was a very strong one, but it did not avail. The enthusiasm in its behalf was among people already in favor of Prohibition; and the causes mentioned above operated to prevent the gaining of votes among the mass of citizens who were passive in this campaign. They were like the Laodicean church—neither cold nor hot—upon this question. It was necessary that a large number of neutral voters should be won over; the depressing effect of the original package decision, and the overwhelming interest taken in the Farmers' Alliance movement, and in the discussion of the tariff question, precluded their taking the interest they should have done in the amendment.

The original package decision was so unexpected, so contrary to the general belief as to the powers of the state, that when it was announced, by the highest tribunal in the land, that no state can, without the consent of Congress, regulate its own internal affairs, it was received with amazement by every one. We have always believed the decision to be a strained interpretation of the clause of the constitution giving power to Congress to regulate inter-state commerce. The theory of the decision seems to be that the constitution forbids any state to regulate commerce between itself and any other state. But nothing of the sort appears among the limitations set upon the powers of the states.

The reasoning seems to be, that because the constitution confers on Congress the power to regulate commerce among the states, therefore no state can exercise that power in any form. But this reasoning will not hold if we attempt to apply it in other directions. Thus Congress is given power to provide for bankruptcies, to establish post roads, to fix the standard of weights and measures, to provide for organizing, disciplining and calling out the militia. Yet it would be absurd to say that no state can touch with its legislation the subjects of bankruptcies, weights and measures, or build a post road or organize a state militia.

Hence we apprehend that the Supreme court erred in this decision. There is nothing in the nature of inter-state commerce, which, in the absence of Congressional regulation of any branch of it, makes it impossible for a state to regulate that which originates or terminates in its own territory. This has been done by the states, in fact, for a hundred years without friction. Indeed, the right of the states to exercise exactly the same power that is now denied to them has been affirmed in two leading decisions of the Supreme court, one by Chief Justice TANEY, touching this very subject of the liquor traffic, and another in the cases regarding the regulation of railway fares.

The true doctrine, the one that should have been laid down, is that, in the absence of Congressional legislation on the matter of the inter-state traffic in liquors, the state law shall be held valid, unless Congress shall, by law, abrogate the same. Whenever Congress shall pass a general law fixing the weight of a bushel of wheat, the state laws on this subject will become inoperative. The same doctrine should be held as to a state law forbidding the importation of liquors. There is a belief in many quarters that the Supreme court may change its decision on this point. Said Senator EDMUNDS recently, in a speech before the Vermont State Bar association, on this decision:

> After all, we need not give ourselves any great uneasiness. Though the Supreme court has, in this respect, in my opinion, invaded the rights of the states, they are liable to review and revise their action, as they have often done before, and very wisely, too.

Should this be done, the present period of uncertainty will be terminated. Meanwhile, there is but one thing to do, either in Nebraska or in any other state; and that is, to stick to the work of the education of the people, with steady, dogged determination. Whatever factors were responsible for the defeat of the Nebraska amendment, primarily it was due to the one fact that the majority of the people were not educated up to the point of seeing the supreme importance of Prohibition to that state and to themselves. The thing to do is to educate! Lead men to understand the relation of the Rum traffic to crime, to poverty, to vice, to disease; to realize the tremendous waste it entails; to see that there is no way of avoiding these but by crushing the saloon; and that the only method of doing this is to adopt Prohibition and thus

Pulverize the Rum Power.

A GOOD deal of disputing between STANLEY and the officers of his expedition is probably due to the fact that every one of them either has or expects to have a book on the market, and the more the matter is stirred up, the greater their sales will be.

It Is a Success!

The Blade's China Set Offer Becoming Very Popular.

THE BLADE'S china set premium offer is being largely accepted. We have been getting scores of orders daily for the past two weeks, and at their rapid rate of increase they will be coming in by hundreds a week later, on account of the near approach of the holidays. There is no more appropriate present for Christmas than one of these sets. We urge every person who desires one for this purpose to get in his order early. We send in our orders to the manufacturers once a week. It requires from a week to ten days, after they receive the order, for the articles to reach the purchaser, as they are sent by freight, which is slow.

Hence, those wanting a set for a holiday present will please get their orders to us not later than December 19.

Take particular notice of this fact: While, under each offer, a price is made at which we will sell this set (including the Weekly BLADE one year) so low that everybody can afford to buy it; if you will read further you will find terms upon which we will give away these sets—which you will find are even more liberal than the offer to sell; this is because we wish to secure additional clubs for the Weekly BLADE.

Of course, we shall gladly fill all orders for sets in connection with one copy of the Weekly BLADE, because we know there are many who have not time nor inclination to get up a club; but there are others who are so situated as to be able to raise clubs, and we make the most liberal offer possible to them, as clubs are what we want.

The best way is, to enter on the work of getting up a club at once to secure the $20 BLADE dinner set. Almost any one can raise a club of 20 subscribers in a single day: but if you should fall short, you can certainly raise 10, and thus get the 80-piece tea set. Then, after resting a few weeks, you can make another effort and obtain 10 more, for which we will give you the No. 4 set—which, added to the tea set, makes the complete dinner set.

Get at the work at once, for two reasons: first, so as to be before any one else in your neighborhood; second, if you raise one club now, you will get that out of the way, so that later you can raise another, to obtain an additional premium in this line, or on some offer we may make later.

We have a special word to say to the 1,000 and more who obtained the tea set last year, in reply to many inquiries: The No. 4 Blade set is just what you want. It has been made up specially so as to be added to the 80-piece set and make a complete dinner set. So go to work at once to secure the No. 4.

Last year we printed in THE BLADE several hundred testimonials from buyers of the tea set, who all agreed that they got a better article than they expected from the price named. It is a proved fact that the 80-piece tea set, which we offer for $7 with the Weekly BLADE one year, or which we *give* for 11 subscribers and $11, can not be bought at retail at the stores for less than $15 or $16; and the same holds true as to the other offers.

China ware is always handy to have in the house; nobody ever has too much of it. These sets are an acquisition to any one's china-closet.

The season for gift-giving is coming on, with the holidays—and these sets make elegant presents for the husband to give his wife, the children to give their mother, or for any one to give as a wedding-present—not to speak of "china weddings," etc.

Read the advertisement on the 5th page. It is really a remarkable offer. If the sets cost us nothing, we should make but a narrow margin of profit. Offered as they are with THE BLADE, we make no profit at all—merely wishing to extend our circulation, and help our friends and subscribers to a first-class article.

Renewals will count the same as new subscribers in getting up clubs for this premium.

Don't wait! Begin work *at once!*

No equal period of time in the history of the postal service in this country has ever seen so great progress made in giving additional mail facilities as has the official term of Postmaster General WANAMAKER. Over 500 cities and towns have been added to those which have carrier delivery; the anti-lottery law has been passed, and strictly enforced; the railway mail service has been given new life and efficiency; and the postal service was never so prompt and satisfactory as now. Business men are the proper persons to control the public business.

WHEN coffee was put on the free list in 1872, the Brazilian government at once put an export tax on that article of 11 per cent. It now announces that this will be reduced to 4 per cent on January 1. This is the direct effect of the reciprocity clause in the new tariff law; and it will make coffee cheaper.

THE point of most interest in the politics of the immediate future will be the working of the various farmers' movements in the West and South, and their effect upon the relative standing of the Republican and Democratic parties.

CRISP, of Georgia, is a shrewd politician. His head was long enough to prompt him to go to New York and make speeches in favor of Tammany. Now he hopes the Tammany members of the next House will remember him in the speakership contest.

THE story, circulated throughout the West just prior to the election, that Mexico had placed an import duty on cattle from the United States, turns out to be utterly false. Doubtless it was part of the Democratic tactics for "fooling the farmers."

ILLINOIS voted solidly for the $5,000,000 issue of bonds for the World's Fair at Chicago. Now the work of preparation will begin in earnest.

OHIO will have a Republican legislature before another Congressional election, and then the gerrymander will be smashed.

THE Australian ballot system was a success wherever tried this year. It is bound to be the method of voting in the future.

"POOR old Missouri" seems to have been looking backward. She increased her Democratic representation in Congress.

IF Governor HILL had not vetoed the bill to take a state census of New York a few years ago, he would have had figures for comparison with the federal census.

THE injection of church influence into politics in Wisconsin is going to bear bitter fruit in the future.

MR. REED will not be Speaker of the next House, but he will be mighty active on the floor.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

MONEY.—The rates for money in New York rule high. The banks during last week diminished their reserves. The rate on call loans ranged between 25 per cent and 3 per cent—the higher rate on Friday. The average of the week, however, was not much above 6 per cent. Time money was scarce, the rate being 6 per cent.

On Friday the Bank of England raised its discount rate to 6 per cent. This was done suddenly, and so high a rate is unusual; hence it has created a feeling of uneasiness both here and in Europe. It points to a period of tight money all over the civilized world. Foreign exchange was dull in New York, with a slight downward tendency.

TRADE.—The bright spot in the week's record was the fact that, though election day temporarily disturbed business, trade and industry remained in a state of great activity. Our foreign trade for October surpasses that of any other month in the history of this country—a fact of genuine importance as showing the favorable workings of the new tariff law. The tremendous campaign lying about this measure will be readily shown up by its good effects, as soon as the people insist upon having the proof that prices of articles are really raised by the measure. Grasping dealers all over the country have marked up prices in order to reap added profits, on articles wherever the tariff law made no change whatever, and often in the case of articles on which the duty is reduced!

STOCKS.—The result of the election was to depress values, especially of railroad stocks. This was largely because of the election of a number of Farmers' Alliance candidates in the West and Southwest. They are presumed to be committed to hostile legislation against railroads, and the strength of the movement being revealed, a decline in the prices of stocks representing railroad values naturally followed. On this point the New York *Financial Chronicle* says:

> Granting that they [the Alliances] are inimical to railroad interests, their power or disposition for mischief is, we think, overestimated. A few years ago the case might have been different. Now more rational and enlightened views are gaining ground, and, besides, the condition of the railroad interest is no longer such as to excite special hostility, having passed from a state of prosperity to one closely bordering on adversity, while the condition of the mining industry, on the other hand, has been greatly improved through a noteworthy rise in the price of grain. Moreover, recent decisions of the courts have all sustained the view that government cannot impose rates upon the roads which do not admit of a fair margin of profit. Under the circumstances, the time has evidently gone by when Farmers' Alliances or other antagonistic bodies can inflict much further harm on the carriers.

SILVER.—The price of silver fell during the past week, the downward movement being sharpest on Thursday and Friday. The movement seemed to be partly due to the continued liquidation of holdings of bullion certificates, which dropped from over 106 to 102 at the close of the week. The rates a week apart were:

	Nov. 1.	Nov. 7.
Bullion, London	48¾d.	47¼d.
Bullion, New York	$1.05¾	$1.02
Bullion certificates	$1.06¼@1.06	$1.02¼@1.02

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF LAND TRANSFER.

The matter of real estate conveyancing in this country is to a degree cumbrous and antiquated. With each succeeding generation the process grows more costly, especially in cities, where an abstract of title is a necessity to protect the purchaser. The making out of these requires a long and exhaustive search of a mass of records, which is steadily becoming more and more enormous; it requires a tedious preparation of abstracts, disputes over titles, with resulting delay and added expense. In point of fact, the registration of deeds is the wrong method entirely; and the go-ahead people of Australia have swept it away, and substituted in its place a registration of titles.

It was originated by the late Sir ROBERT R. TORRENS, who set out to avoid, as he said, "the accumulation of copies of legal instruments with voluminous indexes," which is the fatal objection to the old system. The Australian who wishes to convey property by deed may still do so; but it is entirely to his interest to adopt the new method—the Australian system. The latter is very simple. The land owner goes before the registrar-general and proves his title, the same as he would in a court of law. If his proof is satisfactory, that official issues to him a certificate, which sets forth the legal fact that he is the owner of that parcel of land.

From that time, that particular parcel of land can not be conveyed by deed. The certificate is conclusive of title in any court of law. No one can go behind it for any purpose. It is not only a certificate of title, but a government warranty of that title. When the owner wishes to sell the land, he returns the certificate to the registrar-general, who issues another to the purchaser. The same process is used to sell a portion of the land; a certificate is issued to the new purchaser for the part he has bought, and a new one to the original owner for the portion he still holds.

The fee is a mere trifle. The placing of a mortgage on the land is equally simple, and the fee insignificant. There is no tedious search, no abstract of title to be made out. Real estate can be transferred as simply and as expeditiously as certificates of stock are now. In fact, there is no legitimate object which a land-owner can accomplish under the existing law which cannot be accomplished more readily, more safely, and at far less expense under the Australian system. By the registration of titles fraud is impossible, simplicity takes the place of complexity, and the cost has been enormously reduced.

It is not an untried system, for it has been in operation in South Australia for 32 years, and in New South Wales for 28 years. It has given full satisfaction, and no less than eight of the colonies of Great Britain have already adopted it, among them British Columbia, our Northwestern neighbor. It is bound to extend to this country, and especially in the West, where the advantages of this system, will be appreciated, for it will remove all chances of fraud in titles, and the purchaser will have the government guarantee as to his ownership. It would be well for the progressive men of the country to look into this subject, and push the matter of making a change in the methods of real estate transfer in this country.

THE average citizen regards a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States as about as desirable place as could be imagined. The death of the late Justice MILLER, however, brings forth some facts that throw a different and not so pleasant light upon the matter. According to Mrs. MILLER the Justice had no source of income other than his salary. This was consumed in actual living expenses, so that Mrs. MILLER now finds herself entirely without resources save the small income derived from the rent of her former home.

THERE is not an European manufacturer who is not rejoicing over the Democratic victory in the United States.

SHALL we have adequate coast defenses or not? is a question that must be acted upon speedily by Congress.

MAJOR BARTTELOT'S death, if STANLEY'S story be true, was richly deserved.

THE BLADE WASHING MACHINE.

There have been so many failures in washing machines that THE BLADE has hitherto been loth to offer one in connection with the paper, notwithstanding we have, in the past few years, received hundreds of requests that we should offer such a premium. However, we have at last found one that has stood the test here in Toledo, and given satisfaction to the families using it.

We are now having made for us, here in Toledo, by a leading manufacturer, a large number of these washing machines. It is the best ever offered the public; if we did not thoroughly believe this, we should not offer it. By referring to the advertisement on the 5th page of this issue, the reader can see a cut of it, and read the splendid offer we there make.

This machine retails in Toledo at $6. We offer it, with the Weekly BLADE one year, for $4.50. The machine thus costs $3.50, which is a saving of $2.50 to the buyer—one of the profits all our subscribers have an opportunity of making. The machine is carefully crated for shipment, and being of wood is very light. The freight is to be paid by the purchaser, and should not be over 50 cents to $1, owing to the distance.

Also—we will send a washing machine *free* for a club of eight subscribers, and $8. Address all letters, "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

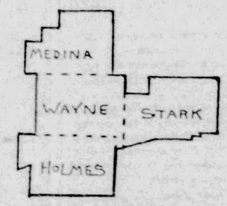
CHINA A MENACE TO THE WORLD.

The attention of the whole civilized world has recently been drawn to the Chinese Empire—that mighty nation of 382,000,000 people, embracing one-third of the entire human race—by an article from the pen of Lord WOLSELEY, the British general, in which he, viewing his subject from a military standpoint, expresses the belief that the Chinese will overrun the world, and that Christianity and Western civilization will go down before them. Lord WOLSELEY'S words are so interesting that we quote the following:

> There will be, I assume, another war between France and Germany, and it will be about the bloodiest wars or series of wars which we have seen in Europe. But, some day, a great general, or lawgiver, will arise in China, and the Chinese, who have been relentless for three centuries, will begin to progress. They will take to the profession of arms, and then they will hurl themselves upon the Russian empire.
>
> Before the Chinese armies—as they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death, and capable of inexhaustible endurance—the Russians will go down. Then the Chinese armies will march westward. They will overrun India, sweeping us into the sea. Asia will belong to them, and then, at last, English, Americans, Australians, will have to rally for a last desperate conflict. So certain do I regard this that I think one fixed point of our policy should be to strain every nerve and make every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China.
>
> China is the coming power. These people—intelligent, active, ingenious, industrious that at 12 o'clock at night you can hear the hammer of the smith in the forge—have for the last 300 years been ruled by the simple method of having all the more active, capable and progressive heads shorn off by their Tartar rulers; that is a simple, literal fact. The government of China has been carried on by the method of cutting off every head of more than average intelligence, activity and energy.
>
> You have no idea of the massacres that were carried on as a part of the regular government of the country. When Commissioner Leh was asked whether it was true that he had, in three years, beheaded 60,000 men, he replied, "Oh, surely many more than that!" So long as this system prevails, Chinese progress is impossible. But those rude Tartars will not always be ready to control the nation. Another Moses might change it, or a Mohammed, or a Napoleon.
>
> Such a thing is possible. Nay, more—it is probable, given the rise of a great military or religious leader; and the history of the world is full of instances. And it is not a little strange that this military probability is supplemented by the publication, almost simultaneously, of an article by a San Francisco writer, a Mr. MAGEE, who makes the same prophecy on the industrial side. He says that, as soon as we, or any other Western nation, enter into competition with the Chinese, we are bound to go to the wall. They are patient toilers, cunning and quick to a degree impossible for us to realize; they can live in comfort on wages that no American or European worker could exist upon; they are shrewder in buying and selling than even the traditional Yankee; and when they realize their advantages as rivals with our race, a contest for the supremacy of the world in all industrial pursuits and in commerce will begin, wherein they will surely win the victory.

These two propositions of Lord WOLSELEY and the Californian are worthy of grave consideration. And the Christian world especially needs to turn its attention to this race, which is a menace to Christianity as well as to the white race. The Saracens once came near overwhelming the Christian world; and CHARLES MARTEL been defeated at the battle of Tours, instead of being the victor, it is altogether probable that Europe (and America) would to-day bow before the Crescent instead of the Cross; that we should be Mohammedans, rather than Christians.

When, therefore, the Chinese hive pours its countless millions upon Christian lands, it will be questioned whether, in the triumph of the Mongols, the death-knell of civilization will not be sounded. From the standpoint of the Christian, the possibilities are of the gravest. It points to the need of the rehabilitation of Christianity as an aggressive force—a revival of the spirit of the apostolic age—and the speedy turning of this pagan monster, China, into a Christian empire.



THIS is the district in which Major MCKINLEY was defeated. The only county in it, which belonged to his old district, is Stark, where MCKINLEY lives, with its natural Democratic majority of 1,000. The Republican counties of Mahoning, Columbiana and Carroll, were taken off by the gerrymander. Holmes, with its Bourbon Democracy, Wayne, another Democratic stronghold, and Medina, with a small Republican majority, were added to Stark. It was supposed by BRICE and CAMPBELL and the other men who fixed up the gerrymander that would pile up such a Democratic majority that MCKINLEY would not attempt a fight. Geographically, it is not the worst in Ohio, but it was made one of the most Democratic, giving a natural majority for the Bourbons of 3,933. If MCKINLEY'S defeat by 237 majority for WARWICK is a rebuke to protection's foremost leader, the Democrats are entitled to all the solace they can get from it.

ALL indications point to an early dissolution of the British Parliament and the election of a new one. This will mean some legislation in the way of home rule for Ireland. The tide has been setting strongly in that direction for some time, and the force of the current of popular opinion cannot be withtood much longer.

THE workingmen who voted to reduce their wage-scale to the European standard deserve a dose of unadulterated free trade.

AN "off-year" in politics? Yes; 'way off!

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The salient point of the November elections is that the Democrats have obtained a majority in the next House of Representatives. Two years ago the Republicans secured a majority of only three in the present House. The members from the new states increased this to eight, and this was increased to the present number by the unseating of Democrats elected by force and fraud. The real margin is but eight; and the "off year"—the Congressional election midway of a Presidential term—has, in our recent political history, generally shown a heavy change in the House. This was the case in 1886, it will be remembered, midway of CLEVELAND'S term. The Democratic majority in the House was so large, however, that the Republican gains were not enough to overcome it. The narrow Republican majority in the present House, however, has been wiped out by a change, probably but little greater than that of 1886.

Let us examine the causes of this change. The first factor is the outrageously unfair Democratic gerrymanders of Ohio and Maryland, by which thousands of Republican voters were practically disfranchised. Second is the Farmers' Alliance in the West, which has been entirely inimical to the Republican party, and an important aid to the Democracy. It is impossible, with the returns at hand at this writing, to determine either the size of the Democratic majority in the House, or how much of the change is clearly the result of these factors; but it seems probable that nearly or quite one-half is due to the gerrymander and the Alliance.

The rest may be set down to various causes, but the chief of these, in our opinion, was the fact that Congress passed the new tariff law at such a late date. Had the MCKINLEY bill been passed in the spring, and gone at once into operation, the "scare" over alleged high prices could not have been worked to any advantage by the Democratic press. For it is a fact that will be proved by the experience of the next six months, that the alleged high prices due to the bill are myths. Had the law been in operation for half a year, the people could not have been misled on this vital point. There never was a campaign in which more solid, downright falsehoods about any political measure were told. Time will prove this to the masses. It was the fact that the new law has not had time to show its workings to which the loss of thousands of Republican votes is due.

There is this cheering fact to be remembered, however, by the friends of our industrial independence, that the Democratic House will be impotent in legislation. The Senate is safely Republican, and with it and a Republican President, no legislation inimical to the best interests of the country is possible. The coming session of the present Congress has devolving upon it a great deal of important work; for the experience of years has shown that the Democratic party possesses neither statesmanship nor business ability. The next House will be a do-nothing body, incapable of broad legislation, and obstructive of any efforts in that line on the part of the Senate. Two years of that sort of thing will show the people once more the utter incapacity of Democracy, and pave the way for a Republican majority in the Fifty-third Congress, and a Republican President in 1892.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A new factor has entered the national domain of active politics, in the election of a number of Farmers' Alliance candidates to the House of Representatives, and for the next two years will attract more or less attention. The president of the national Alliance claims that the new House will contain 38 Alliance members, and 12 or 15 Democrats who made pledges before election to the Alliance in order to get its support. This number, even if they all work together, is not enough to hold the balance of power in the House; hence no special legislation on the lines the Alliance demands can be expected.

The Democrats count all the Alliance members as of themselves. While it is probable that this is correct so far as the Southern members go, the main strength of the Alliance is in the West, especially in Kansas, and the majority of its members have heretofore acted with the Republican party. Whether the members from this section will act with the Democrats, is a question. It is not, however, a matter of much practical importance, as the Democrats will have a majority in the next House, even if every Alliance man should vote with the Republicans.

The Alliance movement had its origin in the discontent of the farmers, whose lines have certainly not been cast in pleasant places, during the past five years. The prices of their products have been at the lowest mark, and as the majority of them in the West are working on borrowed capital, they have reached the point at which ruin stares them in the face. The recent substantial advance in the prices of grain should help them largely; but it is one effect of the late election worthy of close consideration that the price of grain has taken a downward turn because of the result—from the certainty that the agitation over the tariff will be continued, unbalancing the commercial and industrial world, and preventing the investment of capital in large enterprises, adequate returns from which could only be expected several years in the future.

THE SENATE NOT TO BE HAD.

The present Senate will have a Republican majority of 14, when the new Idaho and Wyoming Senators take their seats this winter. Of the states whose legislatures will elect Senators to the next Congress, the following have gone Democratic, electing a majority of that party in their legislatures—New York, New Hampshire, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kansas. Democrats will be elected to succeed EVARTS, BLAIR, CULLOM, SPOONER and INGALLS. This will reduce the Republican majority in that body to nine, and should all the states go, in 1893, as they have this year, it would make the Senate a tie, with the vice president then to be elected to give the casting vote.

There can be no Democratic partisan legislation by the Fifty-second Congress. The House can not repeal nor modify the tariff law without the consent of the Republican Senate and President HARRISON; and by the time the Fifty-second Congress meets—which will not be until thirteen months hence, on the first Monday in December, 1891—the good effects of the new tariff law will be so clearly shown to the people, and the utter falsehood of the claims that were made during this campaign by the Democratic free trade leaders, that the sober second thought of the people will not support the extremists in the House in any free trade scheming, were it to be attempted.

THE speaker of the next House should be a Southern Democrat, out of one of the old Confederate states. "To the victors belong the spoils."

BULL RUN led to Appomattox. The defeat of 1890 will lead to triumph in 1892.

FOR 1891.

Some of the Good Things The Blade Has on Its Programme for Next Year for Its Readers.

We herewith make announcement of a *part* only of the special features we are preparing for the readers of the Weekly BLADE for next year. The first of these is a

SERIAL STORY BY THE FAMOUS "OLIVER OPTIC,"

Who is better known by that name to myriads of readers than by his true name of WILLIAM T. ADAMS. He is now engaged in writing it, and as soon as the name is fixed upon, and the scope of the story well defined, we shall publish a fuller notice, with the title. This will be begun at some time about the New Year. Every subscriber whose time expires this fall should renew so as to get this story, which alone will be worth the subscription price for the whole year.

We have arrangements in progress for several other

SERIAL STORIES BY LEADING AUTHORS OF NOTE,

Due announcement of which will be made, which will furnish to our readers a number of first-class stories, any one of which, in book form, would cost them more than the subscription price to THE BLADE for the entire year.

In addition, we are having prepared, at considerable expense, a *special* series of articles for publication in THE BLADE next year, which will be entitled the

"MONEY-MAKER SERIES."

These will give full and complete practical information how to *make money* by what may be called "side issues," which can be pursued in connection with one's regular occupation. We have not completed a list of subjects, but will name a few:

"How to Make Money by Poultry Raising;" giving full directions for making incubators, directions for managing them, for feeding young chicks, marketing them, etc; and keeping poultry for egg-producing exclusively.

"Money in Small Fruits," telling how any one with a spare lot of ground can find profit in strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, etc.

"Cranberry Culture," for any one who has an old mill dam, or bit of swamp land, telling how it can be made worth $1,000 per acre.

"Small Trades," telling how a person who has not the ground or room available for any of the above can make money by occupations that can be carried on of evenings, such as silver plating and replating, nickel plating, and a number of others, by any of which an active, energetic person can profitably occupy his spare hours.

"Amateur Photography," giving minute directions whereby one can do successful work without the aid of an instructor.

And many others, which we are not yet ready to announce.

The "Money-maker Series" will be copyrighted, and will not be published in book form, or in any thing else than THE BLADE. These papers will appear at intervals during the year, and will be illustrated, where necessary; minute directions, with actual cost of materials will be given; and every pains taken to make them easily understood by every one.

Remember, there will be no way of obtaining this series save by subscribing to the WEEKLY BLADE; and any one who wishes can find the way from one or the other, to make many times the dollar THE BLADE will cost for the year.

The various regular departments of THE BLADE will be improved and made better, and the paper will be found still more worthy of the patronage of every one. Don't fail to renew in time!

M'KINLEY FOR GOVERNOR.

Major MCKINLEY'S splendid Congressional campaign, in the face of a gerrymander especially intended to retire him from Congress, has all the moral effect of a victory. In a new district, which gave 2,500 Democratic majority two years ago, he has been defeated by only about 300 votes. A change of over 2,000 votes is to be credited to the splendid campaign he made.

And it is not to be forgotten that the campaign in his district was made solely and entirely on the tariff issue. Nothing else entered into the canvass. The result shows what the verdict of an intelligent constituency of Ohio farmers and workingmen is upon the new tariff law, when its design and workings were thoroughly understood by them. It shows that the landslide that has given the Democrats the next House by a huge majority, was largely the result of lack of knowledge of the facts regarding the tariff, and of the campaign of absolute falsehood carried on by the Democratic press.

From all over Ohio, the Republican press is speaking favorably of MCKINLEY as the party candidate for governor next year. It is deemed simply a due recognition of his gallant fight this year, and of his distinguished leadership in Congress in the tariff campaign. We know of no objection on the part of any one to his candidacy, if he is willing to accept it. What changes in party opinion may come during the three-quarters of a year which will elapse until the assembling of the nominating convention, none can tell; but they are not likely to be such as will remove MCKINLEY from the position he now holds in the esteem of Ohio Republicans.

ONE often finds funny things in Southern newspapers. WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has been declaring that the people of the South are just as good as those of the North—a proposition no Northern man will question; but the Charleston *News and Courier* waxes indignant over it, and declares:

> We know that we are better than our Northern neighbors, and that truth and right are on the side of the South, as they have ever been. It is time for our public men to throw aside the rags of Lamaric, and to cease making love to a race of coolish paladins.

This is all the more funny because it is written in sober earnest.

THE singular fact is revealed in New York city that over 20,000 citizens took the pains to register, but did not think it worth while to vote. Tammany got out the last man of its cohorts. If the decent citizens of the metropolis don't vote, they ought not to growl at the misgovernment and plundering of which they are the victims.

THE BLADE regrets exceedingly that owing to the failure of the coat of mail factories to turn out an absolutely bullet-proof shirt, the kind invitation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia to attend the celebration of their silver wedding at St. Petersburg next year will have to be declined.

WHILE the Democratic roosters are crowing themselves hoarse over the victory, the Republicans have a "hen on" for 1892.

THE election went the other way, but in the matter of circulation THE BLADE holds the fort by a sweeping majority.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The issue of $1,000 treasury notes is called the edition de luxe.

The number of Italians in New York city is roughly estimated at 40,000.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt uses 1,000 calling cards in the course of a season.

Berliners may be a little slow, but they have buried all their telephone and telegraph wires.

There is an old and widespread notion that the mirrors must be removed from a room in which a corpse is lying.

Don Pedro, the ex-emperor of Brazil, is occupying himself chiefly with studies in Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic and Greek.

Don M. Dickenson, ex-postmaster general, is said to have a law practice in Detroit that is worth $40,000 to $50,000 a year.

Sir Edwin Arnold is said to contemplate a visit to Australia. His family want to get him away from the study of Japanese idols.

The king of Sweden possesses the most valuable collection of Gobelin tapestry in Europe. It was purchased mainly by Gustavus III.

Senator Ingalls, it is said, never slums a note or gives a mortgage, and can put his hand on more ready money than any other man in Kansas.

It is said that in the river approach to Lake Nicaragua, and in the lake itself, are to be found what are said to be the only fresh-water sharks known.

The mines along the Union Pacific railway now produce over 1,400,000 tons of coal annually, and the owners are preparing for a much larger output.

Rev. Charles E. Stowe,

Science Causerie.

The Field for Electrical Invention.

Some idea of the almost unlimited field which electricians now find before them may be gathered from the advice given by Instructor Shepardson, of the electrical engineering department of Cornell university, to the senior electrical association: "Electric metallurgy, electroplating appliances, electricity as applied to chemistry, the simplification of the dynamo, electricity from heat, improvement of the arc lamp as to carbon efficiency, electric car lighting, decrease of weight of storage basteries, far-seeing by electricity, the telephone, the electrical utilization of the energy of the tides, 'animalism electricity or personal magnetism,' electro-therapeutics, utilization of atmospheric electricity and earth currents, the improvement of gas lighting apparatus, a constant current dynamo regulator, an electric car truck in which the armatures may revolve whether the car is running or standing still, thus allowing the car to stop promptly when going down hill, as well as to start easily; a method of connecting the armature to the wheels, so as to dispense with gears and allow the armature to revolve in the same direction, whichever way the car is running; a trolley wheel combining good lubrication with conductivity, the reduction of loss of energy when going around curves, lightning arresting for cars, and the getting rid of magnetism within electric cars.

Aluminum Bronze.

The manufacture of aluminum is slowly coming down to a practical commercial basis. The Pittsburgh Reduction company turns out 3,000 pounds a week, and sells it at $2 a pound. The company is behind its orders and is increasing its plant. It is also said Prof. Hirsch, of Chicago, has discovered a process of manufacturing aluminum which will reduce the cost below five cents a pound. If this is true, the new metal will be within the reach of all the arts and manufacturers.

The *Railway Age* says that aluminum 10 per cent bronze has a breaking strength of 310,000 pounds as against 80,000 pounds of steel, and will therefore become of almost priceless value when adopted for railroad bridge building. The dead weight of steel has made it necessary to make bridges much the stronger. This difficulty the adoption of the lightest and strongest metal known will naturally obviate. In the construction of railroads and railroad equipments, aluminum is bound to play an important part.

How to Preserve the Health.

Dr. William Pepper is of the opinion that our object should be not merely to be free from disease, but to fully enjoy the blessings of perfect health. He emphasized the influence of heredity and environment upon the constitution in general, and the effects of personal habits—cleanliness, the proper manner of eating, and sufficient rest—as particularly referring to the majority of ailments by which people are afflicted.

Admitting that hereditary tendencies and unhealthful surroundings might be very largely overcome by proper care of the skin, by taking cool baths daily and inducing friction afterward; by care in the matter of diet, eating slowly and avoiding the inclination to swallow insufficiently masticated food, and, above all, by giving body and mind proper rest. Dr. Pepper thinks that many who are unable to carry out his prescription, that people should have plenty of holidays during the year—not for the sake of idleness, but to effect improved conditions of health.

News From the Moon.

The Astronomical society of the Pacific has published an account of the recent work in lunar photography at the Lick observatory. The photographs obtained by means of the great equatorial are greatly enlarged, and when so treated exhibit the moon's surface in great clearness and detail. Prof. Holden states that in the best pictures taken at the observatory, parallel walls on the moon, whose tops are no more than 200 yards or so in width, and which are not more than 7,000 or 1,200 yards apart, are plainly visible.

Among other recent triumphs in lunar photography are the images of the moon obtained in March last by MM. Paul and Prosper Henry, at the Paris Observatory. These photographs are considered by some to eclipse all previous efforts. The success of the results is chiefly attributed to the "use of a secondary magnifier, by means of which the size of the image at the first focus was increased fifteen times."

Epidemics Among Animals.

The epidemics which show themselves at certain intervals in cattle and other domesticated animals have recently been the subject of many reports and discussions. Among these diseases none has attracted more attention than that which has recently decimated canaries and other cage birds. Not very long ago upward of 1,800 canaries died in one year in Norwich, England, and occasioned a loss to the owners estimated at about $5,000. A medical man is now stated to be hard at work inquiring as to the true cause of the disease, which at present is thought to partake of the character of diphtheria. The subject is an important one, as the transmission of diphtheria to children from domestic animals has come to be not only frequent, but occasionally most serious in effects.

Making Shoes Last.

A pair of shoes made of good leather will last much longer, if properly cared for than when neglected. When shoes are only blacked the leather soon becomes hard and dry, the best fitting pair will be uncomfortable, and here and there little cracks will appear, which will soon become chasms. Every week or two the blacking should be wiped off with a damp cloth, the shoe should be allowed to dry, and then be rubbed with the best harness oil. Every part, including the sole and the seams, should be oiled, and the oil given a chance to soak in. The toughest leather can be made soft in this way, and good leather will, after this treatment, feel like kid. The shoe will wear three times as long, and be much more comfortable.

Storage Battery Cars.

The signs that a good time is coming for the storage battery car are increasing. Recently compiled figures show that there are as many storage cars running to-day as there were of the overhead system only two short years ago. One of the cities in which the storage car has achieved one of its greatest triumphs is New Orleans, where it is the only substitute for horses. Accounts from England go to show that the English electricians are pressing closely on the heels of Americans in the development of "the system of the future for city car traction."

To Make Tobacco Harmless.

A physician, in commenting on the fact that few smokers realize the extent of the harm done to the mouth, heart and nerves by tobacco, mentions a simple and effective method of rendering tobacco entirely harmless without destroying its aroma. This consists of a small piece of ordinary cotton wool steeped in a 5 or 10 per cent solution of pyrogallic acid inserted in the pipe or cigarholder. This will neutralize the possible ill effects of the nicotine.

Tomato Poisoning.

A singular disease has just been called to notice by a prominent physician. It is a form of recession of the gums of the superior molars, which is said to be due to the use of tomatoes as food. Great sensitiveness is manifested along the line of recession, similar to that of an exposed nerve. The only remedy has been found to be abstinence from tomatoes. If the disease continues, the teeth fall out; not usually more than one being lost in a person.

Sealskins Gone Up.

Recent London sales of Alaska sealskins brought from 130s for small pups to 141s for middle pups and 157s for large pups; middling, 151s; small, 163s. This is in advance of 100 per cent average over last year's sales.—[Bradstreet's.

News From the Moon.

The observations of Professor Holden, of Lick university, have discovered in the moon parallel walls with tops 200 feet thick and not more than 1,200 yards apart.

BEAUTIFUL BRIDAL COSTUME.

Pen and Pencil Description of a Gown at Once Pretty and Stylish.

A typical bridal costume is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is made of lustrous white satin, with a graceful, but not too long a train; falling in full heavy folds the train needs no decoration, but the front and sides of the skirt are finished with a full plaiting of tulle, headed by a draped strip of tulle, caught at regular intervals with bunches of violets. The bodice is close-fitting, and has the closing concealed under a plastron of pearl passementerie; the high collar being a band of passementeries. The sleeves are full and high and have a band of pearls as their finish just below the elbow, where the long, white undressed kid gloves meet them. A girdle of white tulle defines the outline of the basque, a bunch of orange blossoms holding it down in front. The hair is arranged high on the head, the tulle veil being held in place by the tiny wreath of orange blossoms. Following the French fashion, says the Home Journal, no jewelry is worn, though there is held in one hand a white ivory prayer book, on the back of which is a golden cross. The slippers are of white satin, and the stockings of white silk.

Some Chrysanthemums.

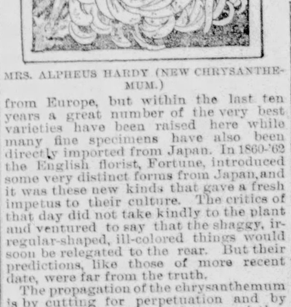
Their History—Peculiarities—How to Grow Them—Described by Pen and Pencil—Fashionable Flowers.

The history of the chrysanthemum is an interesting one. The leaf and flower were the emblem and blazon of the mikados of Japan. At the annual feast of Kiku, a festival that is in vogue at the present day, the Japanese florists display their chrysanthemums in many ingenious ways, and even exhibit forms of gods or heroes, built with their favorite flower. According to all authenticated reports, the plant was brought from China and introduced to European gardens about 1764. There seems to be no doubt that many varieties were transhipped to America before the beginning of the present century, for enthusiasts have plainly traced some of the species here as far back as 1811, and one variety is positively known to have been in the same family for over 60 years. There are many kinds to be seen in Virginia, some of which have been known for over 50 years. These are nearly all pompons, though there are some of the Chinese varieties, such as the old lilac, golden yellow and the changeable white. Previous to, and may be after 1868, all the chrysanthemums grown in this country for exhibition came

MRS. ALPHEUS HARDY (NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM.)

from Europe, but within the last ten years a great number of the very best varieties have been raised here while many fine specimens have also been directly imported from Japan. In 1860-'62 the English florist, Fortune, introduced some very distinct forms from Japan, and it was these new kinds that gave a fresh impetus to their culture. The critics of that day did not take kindly to the plant and ventured to say that the shaggy, irregular-shaped, ill-colored things would soon be relegated to the rear. But their predictions, like those of more recent date, were far from the truth.

The propagation of the chrysanthemum is by cutting for perpetuation and by seed for the production of new varieties. The raising of seedlings is very interesting, and is always fraught with pleasure. "It is astonishing how many beautiful kinds one obtains each season," says a writer in the *American Florist*, and he adds, "there is no plant that responds to good treatment so quickly, so surely, and so liberally as does the autumn queen, for, despite slights, rebuffs and cruelty, she never fails to cheer one, although she may not appear in her best dress." The same writer says that to get the best results, the plants must never suffer from any cause from the time they begin to grow until they have flowered.



GROUP OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The chrysanthemum delights in rich, well-drained soil; it is injured by too much and suffers equally from not having enough water. It thrives in sunshine and requires room for development. Those who are desirous of having very large flowers must remember that what they attain in size is at the expense of quantity.

Chrysanthemums are grown in a variety of ways. They may be cultivated as large plants in pots for exhibition either as bush plants or standard. Second, so as to grow very large flowers for exhibition in a cut state. Third, for producing fine flowers in large quantities for sale or for home decoration. Fourth, growing medium plants in pots for market and for conservatory decoration; and fifth, for decorating private gardens and parks. One curious feature about the chrysanthemum is that there are very few varieties suitable for all purposes just mentioned, and another strange fact is that many varieties do not thrive equally in all places. The growing of specimen plants is one of the most interesting forms of cultivation, but it is one of labor and great attention; and the man who attempts to do it successfully must be constantly with them, as one hour's neglect at any stage of their growth will be charged up to him long before November 1.

"The Holy Ghost" or "Dove" orchid, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying picture, bears a remarkable resemblance to a dove enthroned in its downy nest. The early Christians regarded this plant with profound reverence and superstitious awe, and to pluck it from its leafy retreat was considered an act of sacrilege to be followed by direst mishaps to the despoiler. There is still another curious species that grows in the form of a man. It is dotted with purple spots and the legend tells that when Christ was crucified a few drops of his precious blood fell upon this plant that grew close to the cross, and ever afterward the leaves were stained with crimson spots. In some parts of Cheshire, Eng., where this specimen is found, the plant is known as the "gethsemane." Beyond its curious shapes and thin rare odors it is said that no use has been found in the material world for the orchid, although one variety produces the vanilla of commerce, and some of the species have found a home in the materia medica. From others, again, choice perfumes are extracted that are highly prized by the fashionable world. But it is as an object

"HOLY GHOST" OR "DOVE" ORCHID.

of art that the orchid holds sway, and just so long as women continue to love beautiful things will the rare and delicate orchid plant reign supreme as the aristocrat of the floral kingdom.

HEART BURNING.

I was gayest of all at the dance last night,
The lightest of heart in seeming:
I laughed, I waltzed, my cheeks were flushed,
My eyes were bright and beaming.

Ah, little those who glanced at me thought
That my brain was throbbing, aching,
And that 'neath the flowers that lay on my breast
My heart was bruised and breaking.

They did not know that my eyes were bright
Because of pain, and not pleasure;
They did not know that the music to me
Seemed played in funereal measure.

They did not know that I laughed and talked
To keep down the dreadful heart burning;
The little thought I a lesson of life,
A bitter lesson, was learning.

They did not know of the hours I spent
In anguish while they were all sleeping;
They did not know how I suffer'd and pray'd,
All the time bitterly weeping.

Alas, I am not the only one
Who laughs with a brain that is aching,
Nor the only one whom the world thinks gay
Whose heart is crushed and breaking.
—[The Old Homestead.

A Wonderful Memory.

"I want something," said a farmer, as he entered a Michigan avenue drugstore the other day.

"Well, what is it?"

"I didn't tie a string around my finger, but I guess I can get around to it all the same. What's the name of the lake below us?"

"Lake Erie."

"Exactly. What's the name of the bay which the boat runs to?"

"Put-in-bay."

"Correct. Now, then, who put in there?"

"Perry."

"Straight as a string. I want ten cents' worth of paregoric. My old woman said I'd be sure to forget it, but here's the proof that I didn't."—[Milwaukee Journal.

Wonders of Science.

Lady—Do you take instantaneous photographs?

Photographer—Yes, madam; I can photograph a humming bird on the wing, or a swallow in in its flight.

Lady—I want my baby's picture taken.

Photographer—Yes, madam. Get the little fellow ready and I will prepare the chloroform.—[New York Weekly.

Was Competent.

At a recent examination of a young man who applied for a certificate admitting him to the active field of education, the examiner asked:

"What is a compound fraction?"

The man replied: "A compound fraction is a fraction of a fraction, and partakes of the nature of the verb and adjective."

"That's a new way of answering the question," said the examiner, "but I reckon you are right."—[Arkansaw Traveler.

The Poetry That Pays.

Poet (opening his mail)—Great Scott! The *Spectachery* has refused my noble poem, beginning:

"Wild through the lonely chambers of my soul——"

Poet's wife (opening her mail)—Never mind my dear, here's $10 from the *Warmed-Over-land* for a trifle I sent it, beginning:

"You bet your boots, old pard, that's so!"
—[Kate Field's Washington.

The Child Took It Literally.

Ethel York—Ma, what makes the Philadelphia girls wear mugs?

Mrs. York—Do shoy, Ethel?

Ethel—Big brother says that the Philadelphia girls have the awfulest mugs on their shoulders he ever saw.—[Jewelers' Weekly.

Pile It On.

Tommy—Maw ain't going to have any sealskin sack this winter. I heard paw say so.

Jerry—What's the reason she ain't?

"There ain't any skins, I guess."

"What's become of the skins?"

"I think paw said Skinley Bill had got away with 'em."—[Chicago Tribune.

Wished He Hadn't Spoken.

Tomson (a writer)—I received $10 for that story, and it took me only one day to write it.

Jackson (a subscription-paper fiend)—Ten dollars in one day, $60 in a week, $3,000 in a year! Come now, Tomson, don't tell me you can't afford to subscribe $10 in aid of the Home for Aged Horses. Put your name right here on this line, please.—[The Epoch.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Benn, Toledo, Ohio, are out. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Interesting Reading for Farmers and Merchants.

The secretary of Agriculture has presented his annual report to the President. By comparing prices at Chicago for October 16 of 1890 and of 1889, he shows a marked increase in the values of agricultural products, especially of cereals. A tabular statement of agricultural imports for the last fiscal years, including live animals, barley, hay, potatoes, hops, cheese, eggs, flax, wool, tobacco, wines, etc., the old and new tariff rates being given for each, indicates a material increase in the import duties on these articles and shows each to have been imported in considerable quantities.

The secretary asserts that without ignoring the effects of natural causes in enhancing values it is evident that the economic legislation of the last session of congress has already benefited the farmers; the improved value of cereals, as he believes, being largely due to the silver legislation, which, moreover, has lessened the influences of Russia and India over wheat competitors in British markets.

Our export trade in cattle and animal products, another cause of congratulation, he traces to the energetic and effective measures adopted for the eradication of pleuro-pneumonia, and to the growing appreciation at home and abroad, of the department's ability to suppress or effectually control contagious animal diseases. He declines that not a single case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been alleged to exist among American cattle shipped to British ports since March last.

In the line of further precaution, the department is now prepared to carry out the inspection of export cattle before shipment, provided for by the act of August 30. Similar energy has been directed to our pork interests, the department having already undertaken the inspection called for by the same act. The secretary strongly recommends an inspection law still more comprehensive, of all animals slaughtered for interstate or foreign trade. The present immunity of Northern cattle from Texas fever he believes to be due to a general compliance with the regulations of the department issued last spring, assurances to this effect having been received from large dealers in cattle, who report a consequent facilitation of their business and a saving effected by reduced insurance rates, which for the season will aggregate over $1,000,000.

The outlook for a home sugar industry is considered favorable. A good article of sugar is shown to have been produced profitably from sorghum, varieties of which, with large sugar contents, have been developed through the efforts of the department of Agriculture. Analysis by the department chemist of beets grown in various states from seed distributed last spring indicate a high per cent of sugar and afford what is regarded as conclusive proof that large sections of country are adapted to the successful culture of the sugar beet. Practical results obtained in Nebraska and Kansas, he says, demonstrate the feasibility of home grown sugar manufacture.

The secretary announces the establishment of three national sugar experiment stations devoted, one each, to cane, sorghum and beet sugar.

In the provisions of the tariff bill, Secretary Rusk finds what he regards as some glaring inconsistencies in that it gives entire control of sugar manufacturing and bounty payments to a subordinate officer of the treasury department, in spite of the fact that heretofore the department of Agriculture has been charged with the general supervision of the sugar industry, both in its cultural and manufacturing phases. It makes it the duty of the secretary of the Treasury, furthermore, to furnish regulations as to the importation of animals, the inspection of which devolves upon officers of the department of Agriculture, and to decide upon questions involving familiarity with the subject of animal diseases at home and abroad; whereas the secretary of Agriculture is the only officer required by law to be informed as to the existence of animal diseases in foreign countries, and as to the possibility or probability of such disease being communicated to our domestic animals.

In the bureau of animal industry arrangements have been perfected for the establishment, the establishment of which has been delayed somewhat by the lack of necessary legislation. Co-operation with the experiment stations has been undertaken on important lines, including experiment with grasses in the arid regions and the trial of new economic plants; the collection of agricultural statistics, of reports of the growing crops and of the probable supply of staple products in the markets of the world.

The production of raw silk as an indigenous industry is referred to in but very commanding terms, though its importance is emphasized by reference to the imports of raw silk, which have largely increased during the year and are valued for the year at upwards of $24,000,000, but the necessity for favorable legislation, as well as for improvements in machinery, is insisted upon.

Encouraging words are spoken with reference to flax culture, secretary Rusk believing that the recent changes in the tariff on linens will serve to encourage manufacturers to provide a market for home grown flax.

Irrigation and the artesian supply of water are made the subject of special reference, a report of the commission acting under the orders of the department having been presented at the last session of Congress and a provision having been made to continue this work. He says that when practical results have been obtained, to withhold the means of promptly making them public seems to reach the height of unwisdom.

Reference is made to the forthcoming transfer of the Weather bureau to the department of Agriculture, with a declaration of the secretary's desire to widen the present scope of the bureau, so as to increase its benefits to agriculture. He also insists strongly upon the necessity for more frequent representation of the department at meetings of agricultural and kindred societies.

The possibility of serving the corn growers throughout the country by extending the markets for Indian corn in foreign countries has engaged the secretary's attention with the result that he has appointed a special agent abroad, having special qualifications for this duty, to investigate and report upon the possibilities of promoting the consumption of Indian corn in European countries.

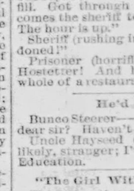
The secretary declares that some means should be provided by which, on occasions of great importance, such as the international congress at Vienna last year, this country could be officially represented through this department.

In concluding his report he says: "A careful review of the events of the past year and a general survey of the agricultural field to-day, betoken marked improvement in the condition of our agriculturists, and promise well for their future well-being."

He ends by declaring that he looks forward with confidence "to the time when in the high quality of its work, as well as in the magnitude of its enterprise the agriculture of the United States shall not only lead all other industries in this country, but shall be leader in this great industry, of all other countries."

A HINT TO BEAUTY.

Milliner and hatter show
Work to please the beau,
But as change is still the passion
Of the votaries of fashion,
That which just now has a pull
We to-day call beautiful.
Fashion-plates made in the "fifties,"
Show us all how weak our gifts is
To discern what time will cherish
From the things that soon will perish.
Mother Eve in fig-leaves dressed,
Pallas, with her armored breast,



Cæsar, in imperial state,
Show a beauty without date:
While the portrait, once delightful,
For years may make seem frightful.
So let your head be always bare
When seated in the artist's chair!
—[G. S. Hanson in Puck.

It's a Way we Have.

The "Figaro" of Paris soberly tells of a wonderful slot machine which it says is in use in this country. The machines are stationed at the outer edge of the sidewalk, and bear the following legend. "Drop a nickel in the slot and I will hold your horse." This is all very convenient; but when the man comes back to get his horse he finds this legend staring him in the face: "Drop two nickels in the slot and I'll let go of our horse." Ha! Ha! Very funny! And so true to life, especially the little remark in the story that in American cities all business men do business on horseback.

Nature's Changes.

"Oh! what is that, dear mother?"

"That is a rose, my child."

"But what, dear mother, is that next to the rose?"

"A sunflower, darling."

"But, oh, what is that growing next to the sunflower?"

"That is a pond lily."

"But, oh, dear mother, they are growing out of the same vine!"

"That is the way, my child, they grow on lambrequins."—[Upholsterers.

The Young Man of To-Day.

When I was seventeen or so,
And had attainments few,
I used to think I'd like to know
As much as father knew.

It seems I've not improved my mind
As years have passed me by,
For though not ignorant, I find
My son knows more than I.
—[Cape Cod Item.

A Coincidence of Views.

Widower—What do you think of the subject of second marriage?

Widow—I am not entirely in favor of it, but I think it quite right for a widow to remarry; she needs somebody to look after her.

Widower—Just so. I am exactly of your view, but go on a little farther. I think it the proper thing for a widower to remarry. He needs some one to look after him.—[Cape Cod Item.

Cruel Mercy.

Condemned Murderer (finishing a sumptuous repast): "Hah! For once I've had my fill. Got through just in time, too. Here comes the sheriff to lead me to the scaffold. The hour is up."

Sheriff (rushing in): "You have been pardoned!"

Prisoner (horrified): "Pardoned? Great Hesteter! And here I've just eaten the whole of a restaurant mince pie!"—[Epoch.

He'd Been There.

Bunco Steerer—Why, how do you do, my dear sir? Haven't I met you somewhere before?

Uncle Hayseed (from Brightvilleh)—Pears likely, stranger; but I've been thar.—[Journal of Education.

"The Girl With a Taste for Music."

This attractive Series of Papers to be published in *The Youth's Companion* will interest every girl. The contributors include the Famous Singers—Madame Albani, Miss Emma Juch, Madame Lillian Nordica, Miss Emma Nevada and Miss Marie Van Zandt.

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The Standard Family Remedy for Blood Diseases, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Indorsed by physicians. Material for two quarts, 25c. by mail. The Whitney Chemical Co., Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Wanted—A teacher for boy and girl, aged 13 and 14; station previously occupied by a married man and a home. Address A. S. Clough, Prescott, Arizona.

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The price of this Scale is $3.00, and we offer with THE WEEKLY BLADE one year for $4.25. Useful in every family. Weighs from ½ oz. up to 240 lbs.

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The price of the Weekly BLADE has always been 30 cents to three months' subscribers, as all know. We have sold an enormous number of ROSA BONHEUR'S "Horse Fair"—a magnificent colored engraving of the celebrated original painting—which has always been retailed by everybody else at 50 cents but of which we have sent out thousands at 25 cents each. We have now a supply of 10,000 copies, which we propose to present to new subscribers of the Weekly BLADE, who send us 30 cents each for a three-months' subscription. Remit the 30 cents, either in silver by registered mail, or by postal note, or current funds, but not in postage stamps; we will enter your name for the Weekly BLADE for three months and send a copy by mail, postpaid, of this celebrated picture. Be sure to mention in your letter that you want the "Horse Fair," as otherwise it will not be sent. We ask our subscribers to mention this offer to their friends, in order that they may avail themselves of it. Address all orders: "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

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Publishers' Column.

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CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Gold Hunters of California,"
a series of richly illustrated papers describing the exciting scenes attending the gold fever of '49, begins in the
NOVEMBER
number of
THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The first paper is an account of the thrilling experiences of "The First Emigrant Train to California," described by Gen. John Bidwell, a survivor of a party of emigrants who crossed the Rockies in 1841, seven years before the gold discoveries. Later papers will tell of scenes at the mines, the different routes to California, the work of the vigilance committees, women in the early days of the settlements, etc., etc.—all written by participants in the scenes described. The series will be fully and interestingly illustrated with engravings made from sketches, etc., and it will prove a worthy successor of the recent War Papers, and other serials which have made THE CENTURY so famous.

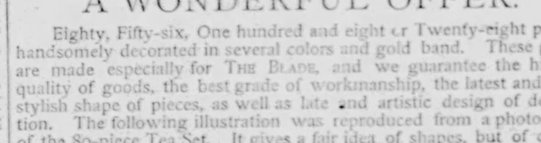
The November Century contains also the beginning of the narrative of "An American in Tibet," 900 miles of the journey having been over ground never before trod by a white man; first chapters of a delightful novelette, "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," by F. Hopkinson Smith; reminiscences of "The White House in the Time of Lincoln," by Col. John Hay, one of Lincoln's private secretaries; the first paper in a valuable series on the government of cities, "How London is Governed"; an illustrated article on "The Printing of THE CENTURY," etc. Extracts from advance sheets of

THE FAMOUS TALLEYRAND MEMOIRS

will begin soon, also the series on "Indian Fights and Fighters," and Edward Eggleston's serial novel, "The Faith Doctor." *Now is the time to subscribe to* THE CENTURY. *The new volume begins with November.* Send $4.00 for a year's subscription to the publishers or to your bookseller. Single numbers sold everywhere, 35 cents. Send for our "miniature CENTURY," with the full prospectus, illustrated with full-page engravings,—no charge. THE CENTURY CO. 33 East 17th Street, New York.

No Advance Because of the Tariff!

So that in this case "the tariff is not a tax." only to find that much of the stuff sold is trash.



May have a good knife and go to great pains to get it, Our blades are hand-forged, from razor steel. This cut is exact size of our 4½c strong knife. To start you will sell one for 25c. 4 for $1.

Best pocket knife, $1, postpaid. Best pocket Shears, 50c. Best Razor, $1. Hollow-ground razor, $1.25. Best razor strop ever made, 25c, postpaid. Send for 80-page free list with hints on sharpening, etc.

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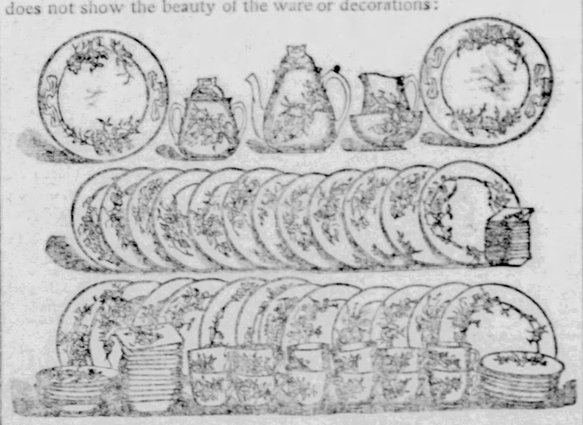

NO. 1 BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—We call this set (like illustration above) standard, because it is the same Tea Set we offered last year in connection with the WEEKLY BLADE. We sold out more than ONE THOUSAND SETS, and in every case the customer received more than he expected. This year we expect to sell FIVE THOUSAND SETS, and in order to do so we have reduced prices over FIVE THOUSAND SETS. This set consists of 12 cups, 12 saucers, 12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 round cake plates, 1 tea pot, 1 cover, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher and 1 cover.

THE NO. 1 BLADE STANDARD TEA SET, 80 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $7.00; OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF 11 SUBSCRIBERS AND $11. THE CLUB OF 11 NAMES TO BE SENT ALL AT ONE TIME.

NO. 2—BLADE TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—This set is exactly like the above illustrated 80 piece Tea Set, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

THE NO. 2 TEA SET, 56 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $5.50; OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS AND $8.00. THE CLUB OF EIGHT NAMES TO BE SENT ALL AT ONE TIME.

NO. 3—BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES.—We can describe this set by taking the above illustration and adding the following: 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch platter, 1 sauce bowl, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 compotier, 1 covered butter dish (2 pieces), and 1 gravy boat.

THE NO. 3 BLADE DINNER SET, 108 PIECES, AND THE WEEKLY BLADE, ONE YEAR, ONLY $14.00; OR WE WILL PRESENT ONE OF THESE SETS TO ANY PERSON SENDING US A CLUB OF 20 SUBSCRIBERS AND $20.00. THE CLUB OF 20 NAMES TO BE SENT AT ONE TIME.

NO. 4—BLADE CHINA SORTS, 28 PIECES, consisting of 12 soup plates, 1 eight-inch dish, 1 twelve-inch dish, 2 eight-inch butters, 1 sauce boat, 2 pickle dishes, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 2 casseroles, 1 comport, 1 covered butter dish (2 pieces), and 1 gravy boat.

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION.

ORDER BY NUMBER. The goods are carefully packed in box by manufacturer and shipped direct from the Pottery to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight, unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1.00, according to distance, will cover freight east of Missouri River, and it may cost more or less than 50 cents to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Never before was so much value offered for so little money. Twenty years ago only the rich could afford sets like these. We guarantee these goods the finest semi-porcelain in the world, and such goods as we offer never were sold at such prices. We make no profit. We want superior in enamel, color, style and finish to the best imported wares. We make no profit. We want and will have, as a result of this offer, thousands of clubs. Those articles will be useful in the home and will have, as a result of this offer, thousands of clubs. Those articles will be useful in the home of every reader of THE BLADE, no matter whether rich or poor. Any person who will try it, can raise a club of ten to twenty for THE BLADE in one day. Get about it before some one else gets ahead of the field. We are prepared to fill orders promptly.

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HOME TALKS.

HOW IT CAN BE DONE.

To Read To Be the Most Benefited—Looking Up References—To Learn About Mexico—British Rule in East India.

THERE are ways and ways of reading books, either to oneself or aloud. One person will get twice as much from a volume as another apparently of the same average ability. The difference lies in the manner of reading. One skims; the other goes beneath the surface where the brightest jewels often lie. One catches a sweet morsel while on the wing; the other pauses to, in some degree, digest and assimilate the food she takes.

Now, neither of these ways is wholly good or wholly bad. The second reader is, of course, the most thoroughly intelligent person, but she sometimes gives more time and attention to a book which does not pay back sufficient interest for the expenditure, than is wise, and she is by that much the loser. Yet it is far better to read everything with care than nothing. A happy medium is the desirable thing to be attained, that is, a quick perception of what is worth reading slowly and carefully, and what it is desirable to use the skimming process upon. It is really an art only acquired by practice, and one that desultory reading, such as people usually indulge in, is not apt to give.

Reading circles properly conducted are an advantage to both classes of readers. The "skimmer" is compelled to read good books with care. She must accommodate her pace to others. It is impossible to gallop over the green pastures at the same break-neck pace that she does over the stony ground, which is either entirely unfruitful, or has only an oasis here and there that is worthy of attention. The mistaken, on the other hand, is compelled to go more somewhat, and if she thus sometimes loses a jewel of thought, she makes up for it it in the time gained from what did not pay for the hours invested.

Then there is another advantage in reading with others. Each individual will have a different train of thought aroused by the same thing, or will look at it from a different standpoint. It is like a number of people forming on a hill-top from which a picturesque view is to be enjoyed. As a whole the picture is the same, but the eye of one is caught by a feature which another will scarcely notice. Seen alone that will be what is remembered, but comparing notes, calling each the other's attention to his point of view, and the result is a filling in and rounding out of the picture in memory that rarely can be obtained in any other way. It is the friction of thought arousing the mental faculties of every individual, that renders literary societies properly conducted such a benefit to its members.

I say "properly conducted," for there is such a thing as careless and superficial reading even in "circles," which brings small results. Irregularity of attendance, by which the thread of thought is broken, thus producing a lack of interest, is a most serious failing. Every member should feel it a duty, as well as a privilege and pleasure, to be present at every meeting. If one is kept away by absolute necessity, she should make it a point to get the book before the next meeting and read over the part she did not hear, not that she can fully fill the blank, for she has missed the discussion, but she will have picked up the broken thread of the subject.

That brings me to another thing. Never take up the whole time of a meeting with the reading, but leave, at least a half hour, for discussion. The talking-over is often the most important and fruitful source of benefit, as I said further back, and should never be omitted.

A good atlas and encyclopedia are of the greatest assistance at your place of meeting as well as at your homes, but do not hesitate to form your "circles" if these are not at present, come-at-able. Most of you can reach an atlas such as the children at school use, in which you can find the places you read of or trace the routes of travel described. The appointed reader for a given day should prepare herself as fully as possible before hand to answer any general questions that may come up during the reading.

Looking in books should, of course, be done, but not to excess. Helen Marshall North has recently stated the case so clearly in *Harper's Bazar*, that I will quote her words:

> The advice so generally given to pass by no reference the meaning of which is not at once apparent, works in two ways. The reader who runs up hither for the first time, and whose education has not been a liberal one, would lose all the freshness of the thought which the author breathes forth, if he forced himself to continually consult books on mythology and history. The habit of frequently interrupting the author's thought to consult dictionary or cyclopaedia, results disastrously, if one is attempting to recognize the author's genius. Sometimes a blue mark, or a list of obscene words jotted down for future reference, will relieve the reader's conscience, and not sensibly diminish the interest in the book. At other times the close relation of thought and illustration positively demands investigation from some outside source.

Look up nothing during the reading except some disputed point in what is absolutely necessary to make the meaning of the author clear. The reader should, however, be usually able to give information necessary for the latter purpose, having prepared herself before hand. Everything else should be looked up by the members individually.

So much for general arrangements. Now for a course of reading. I have chosen to believe that you will like to learn about our next door neighbor, Mexico, of which most of us know far too little, considering how rich it is in historical interest, and how important to us in a commercial point of view.

Should you begin your readings the first of December and meet once a week through the winter, prolonging them into the spring you cannot go over more than four or five volumes of ordinary size. It is well to take up first a general history, following this by one treating of the customs of its ancient people; then coming to an account of its present people, their manners, religion, dress, etc., taking next a pleasant account of journeyings through the country, and concluding with a Mexican novel from some good author.

The course then as laid out is as follows, the retail prices of the books being appended:

1.—"Story of Mexico," by Susan Hale, in Putnam's series of "Story of the Nations."..... $1.50
2.—"The Aztecs," by L. Biart..... $2.00
3.—"Aztec Land," by M. Ballou..... $3.00
4.—"Summerland Sketches," by Felix L. Oswald..... $1.75
5.—"The Fair God," by Gen. Lew Wallace..... $1.50

If there are any who want to pursue the subject further, the following are excellent books for the purpose: Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico;" Gooch's "Face to Face with the Mexicans;" and Haven's "Our Next Door Neighbor."

There may be some, however, who would like to make inquiry in some other direction. Take some public question which is referred to often in the papers, such as the relation of England to India, of which great country Victoria is now styled the Empress. First we shall want to know how the British came to go there; then what has been their policy, and how India has felt about it; a general description of the country, its people, climate, customs, etc., will come next, and finally, some story or poem that shall tell something of the national thought.

Let the course stands as follows:

1.—"The History of British Rule in India (to 1890)," by Harriet Martineau..... $1.00
2.—"Life of Lord Clive," by Sir Charles Wilson, and "Life of Lord Hastings," by Sir Arthur Lyall," both in Macmillan's "English Men of Action," each..... .60
3.—"India, Pictorial and Descriptive," published by T. Nelson & Son, London..... 4.50
4.—Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia"..... 1.00
5.—Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs" or Rudyard Kipling's "Plain Tales"..... 1.25

To pursue the subject further, the Life of the Lawrences, of the Marquis of Dalhousie and of Havelock will be excellent for the purpose. Each of these little volumes can, I think, be bought for 60 cents.

Whether you can take either of the courses given here or not, cut them out and keep them for the future, adding to them others of THE BLADE'S "Courses of Reading" as they are given from time to time.

Circles formed in places where there are public libraries will find no difficulty in procuring the books mentioned above. To those who are not, some suggestions will be made next week. Any questions regarding these courses or any others, will be gladly answered. EMILY S. BOUTON.

Tuberoses.

In reply to the inquiry concerning tuberose culture, I would say tuberoses are as easily grown as potatoes, if one has the proper kind of bulbs to start with. The excelsior and dwarf pearl varieties give good results. I would advise amateurs to cultivate thedwarfs altogether. Their blossoms, both in size and fragrance, are equal to the taller kinds, and not nearly so liable to have the flower stalks broken off.

There is a new variegated variety, the leaves of which are bordered with creamy white; the flowers are single, but very large, and of exquisite fragrance, and the bulbs continue to grow and bloom year after year. It is several weeks earlier than the other sorts, which greatly adds to its value.

All the named varieties can be procured from first-class florists, many of whom cultivate them by the acre.

Tuberoses belong to the class of plants known as summer flowering bulbs—those that will not bear freezing, but require to be taken up after the first frosts, thoroughly dried and put away in the cellar until the next spring.

Bulbs should be planted in good rich soil, about three inches deep—in pots or open ground—from April till June. Do not allow them to be overrun with weeds, or sheltered by other plants, if you wish them to bloom early.

Their long spikes of pure white wax-like double flowers are delightfully fragrant. By many their perfume is considered to be the finest of that of all flowers, and surely no blossom has a purer appearance.—M. M. WELLING.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Christmas is coming, and now is a good time to plan our Christmas work.

In our neighborhood there are several poor children, some of whom hardly know what Christmas is, and we are planning for a tree for them. Of course each child must have something, and we cannot afford to buy presents. If some of you will suggest, through THE BLADE, some little gifts that can be easily made from cheap material, I shall be very much obliged. We have planned for paper dolls, little cotton flannel animals stuffed with cotton, pop corn colored red with beet juice, and a few other things, which I shall describe for the fancy work department.

SCHOOL BAGS made from "gunny" sacks. Take a clean sack, rip it open and fold it over so that the selvedges will be at the ends. Sew up the side, leaving it open at the ends. Turn, so as to bring the seam inside; fold again, bringing the selvedge ends together for the top of the bag, and overhand the sides with strong twine.

Make handles of the same material, sew them between the selvedges as you overhand them. Work a pretty cross stitch pattern on the handle and across the top, or all around, with a design or initials on one side. Any kind of yarn will do for this.

PRETTY BALLS can be made for the little people, of bright colored flannel. Cut six strips of contrasting colors, make them pointed, or not, as you like, sew them up, and stuff with rags, wool or any soft material. These balls should be made quite large.—CREDA.

ROSE BAG—Did you save up your rose petals this year? If not, do so next year, drying them on newspapers for a day or two, and put them away for future use. Take gauze veiling, make a bag any size you prefer—a large one is nice to lay on the sofa for headaches—fill loosely with rose petals, add a little sachet powder if you like, and tie up with ribbon.—CREDA.

PRETTY AND DURABLE RUG.—Use old coats, pants and vests, or old knit underwear, cut out pieces of three sizes, laying one on top of the other, sew them together by hand, going around each piece. Then take an old grain bag or piece of ticking and cover it with a yard of orange calico or turkey red, blue if preferred, and begin in the centre (you can find it right in the middle by folding the cloth first lengthwise then crossed), and place first right in the middle, two on at right and left (this is lengthwise); now begin to go round that, set close together and sew in place, fitting each disk between the disks of the first row. This makes a good, serviceable rug; is made of small pieces; can be cut and made at odd times. Finish the edge with pieces cut almost round, pointed at the outer ends.—THE MILLER'S WIFE, Dorchester, Neb.

APRON.—Bess, get two yards of black satteen for apron for aged lady. Cut it in two breadths. Off of the side of one breadth cut strings and pocket. Make the pocket large enough to hold handkerchief and spectacle cases. Embroider the pocket and corners, after laying a box pleating, with a spray of daisies in corn color wash silk.—MRS. C. C. B.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; k 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; to, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; e t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr treble; sh c, short crochet.

KNITTED SHOULDER CAPE.—This is one of the simplest patterns known, yet very effective. To make it, two colors of Germantown or similar wool will be needed with small bone needles. Say, for instance, you choose the two colors, black and red. Cast on 07 stitches—less (say, 85,) should you not desire so deep a cape. For this use the black. Knit across twice plain, to give a good edge, then purl and knit plain alternately for 8 rows, just as you would do a stocking heel; so that it is all plain on one side and purled on the other. After 8 rows, join in the red and knit a stripe of 8 rows in the same way. Continue in this way until you have 26 dark stripes and 25 light ones, finishing with the dark.

Now bind off loosely 2 stitches, dropping the 4th; bind off 3 more, dropping the 4th, and thus continue to the end, knitting the last 3 plain. Let the dropped stitches ravel back to the beginning. Work a border of shells around the edge, or a knitted border, as you prefer; a deep shell-scallop of the black or darker color, edged with the lighter, is very pretty. Finish the neck with a row of spaces made of double-trebles, to run ribbon or cord in, with a scallop edge.

A skein of each color makes a cape of common size. I think Shetland floss prettier than the Germantown, it being more delicate-looking. For this more stitches, finer needles, and more stripes will be needed; 31 and 30 of the latter instead of 25 and 26. Care must be taken not to drop or split any stitches in knitting; be sure and keep the same number of stitches throughout.—[The Housewife.

COMFORTABLE SHOE. — The material used is double Berlin wool, or four-thread fleecey of any color; bone hook. To begin the shoe: Make 14 sts., pick up 13 sts., then draw the wool through the 1st st*; then wool over the needle, draw through 2 sts.; repeat from * to end of row. 3d row—Pick up 16 sts.; increase by picking up the back st; take up the 7th st.; increase 1 in back st.; pick up the remaining 6 sts.; increase every alternate row until there are 20 rows; then pick up 13 sts. only on the right-hand side; tricoter for eighteen rows; cast off; leave 7 sts. for instep; pick up the remaining 12 sts; tricoter for 18 rows, as on the other side; cast off; sew together the 18 rows; double crochet all around the top; finish with cord and tassels; sew on cork sole the size required.—LOVER OF FANCY WORK.

Now is the time to arrange your presents for Christmas. "Fancy Work and House Decoration" (No. 3) will tell you how to make many pretty things, and you can get it by sending 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O. Five for $1.

Correspondence.

SHADOWS.—As I sit alone in my room to-night a strange loneliness takes possession of me. The books I have been reading have been laid aside, an unfolded letter to my sister who has been gone twelve years is on the table before me. I have nothing now to do but think. My mind begins to wander. What is my sister doing to-night? Has her face grown older? Is there lines of care and sorrow around the mouth that was once so beautiful? I know there must be for she wrote when baby died that for many nights she could not sleep and would get up and sit by the fire and think and cry and long for the little face that had gone from her forever, for the little hands that were folded as if in sleep when lying in that long, slim box that is never brought back to the house with its precious contents. The fire burns low. Worn out with grief she dozes for a moment. A little head nestles to her bosom, a sweet, warm breath is on her face. She puts her hands up to stroke the tiny curls and wakens with a start and cry of anguish. Oh God, not there! not there! Then I think in that little mound upon the hillside he is sleeping, that long, dreamless sleep in the embrace of that monster whose touch turns the little baby face to dust. Yes, I know that she is older and the lines are there, telling more plainly than words can speak that "she has suffered." Ah! lonely mother, God knows best.

I enter another home, nearer than the last. The father and mother sit in the kitchen by the fire in silence. How sad their faces. How long the days to them. How long the hours. How little they have to live for. A living sorrow weighs them down. A sorrow whose shadow stretches from their door to the door of the tomb. Whose chill the sun cannot dispel. That fades the hair and withers the heart. They would cheer each other with words of comfort if they could, but silence tells the woe so deep there can be no consolation.

I go into an adjoining room. A baby is lying on the bed asleep, with a smile of innocence upon its face. Ah! little dreamer, those smiles may turn to tears and drop with a weight upon your heart that will crush all joy and peace out of your life. You must suffer for another's sin. The innocent for the guilty. Thorns will be found beneath the flowers you will try to pluck. Your buds of happiness can never burst in perfect bloom. A blight will ever be upon them.

Still farther on I see a door ajar, opening into a darkened room. I enter. Beside the moonlit window sits the form of her who was the light of home. Loved with a love so perfect that it cast out fear. Trusted to wander in enchanted fields and pluck the tempting fruits of pleasure with unsparing hand. A tempter hails her in the path, and with sweet words and loving voice assures her that he is her friend. He leads her in forbidden paths and tempts her with fair seeming fruits.

> Fair to the eye, but at the core
> Holding but bitter dust and blight.

She is charmed by his persuasive voice. She does not see the treacherous smile lurking beneath the mask he wears. Weak-willed by never having just denial, she yields, and from that hour she walks in darkness. Darkness so deep no ray of hope can ever penetrate the gloom. That little babe will come day by day to her the name of mother. How can she tell it that she is no wife, when years have brought to it a curious mind? What to her is life! A cheerless desert she must travel through. She thinks of that father and mother who love her still, and agony unspeakable swells in her breast. Tears course each other down her cheeks, but do not wash away her woe. Her piano, once her joy and pride, stands unopened in the room. It never answers to her touch. There is no chord responsive in her heart. The strings are broken and no sound is there. Surely the angel of mercy will bring to her the words "Thy sin is forgiven" when he beholds what she has suffered and must suffer still.—ADDIE VANCE.

HAVE MARRIED WOMEN A RIGHT TO EARN MONEY?—Why does a woman want to earn money after she is married? isn't it enough to have a husband? He will know all her needs and wishes. If she would like a nice bonnet or lace to aid her in looking well, as he likes to have her, after she is married, why of course he will buy it for her, or give her the money to buy it herself—men always think women are the proper ones to handle the money. She won't need even to mention it, he will know intuitively all her wishes. Of course, he always rushes home when he gets his salary, Saturday night, and pours it into her lap.

If he is sick, she won't need money, the neighbors will be kind and provide for her wants. If he is a drunkard, what need has she for filthy lucre; won't her lord and master provide her with kicks and blows and all sorts of indignities? They will serve in lieu of money. If the husband should be insane and in an asylum, she would need no money. "She should stay at home and attend to her household affairs, for a married woman has no business to use her time and strength for getting more than her husband provides her with."

If her husband deserts her, she won't need to work, her husband's people will provide for her abundantly. If he should get intoxicated, fall and break a limb, or has paralysis, the ravens will feed her. Of course the women who marry should not earn money. Husbands are generous and liberal, they never frequent saloons, never spend their money for tobacco or cigars. Of course they don't. They why should their wives earn money? If they don't "the men are likely to earn it." "Honest George" says they will. But supposing the husband is not "likely" to earn the money, what is the woman to do? Must she starve? No, no, woman has no right to earn money if she is married!—M.

ABOUT EARNING MONEY.—Thanks to the spirit which gave Honest George's sentiments to the HOUSEHOLD. Man is acknowledged to be the noblest work of the Creator on our globe. Is it not the glory of woman to occupy the position which Christianity gives her as queen of the heart and home? We know that no one may transgress the law of nature, morality, or, most tyranical of all, society, without suffering the penalty. Does not the wife who takes upon herself the burden that should rest upon the husband not only violate her vow to love and honor her husband, but each, and all of these? Brothers and sisters of the HOUSEHOLD, please answer these questions for a puzzled "Bystander a standing by."

Inquiries.

Will you please publish the addresses of Chatta Bella and Mrs. M. M. Welling? I wish to correspond with them in regard to winter bulbs and China lilies. Also will some one tell me how to make something useful and ornamental of pea fowl feathers, as I have quite a number?—CORA.

The addresses you wish cannot be published, but any communications for them will be forwarded if you send them to the editor in a post paid envelope.—ED.

Will some one tell me if there is a school where a woman of 30 may learn the duties of housekeeper in a first-class hotel, or are there books that one may learn from?—H. B.

Will some one tell me how to clean white silk ribbon that has been soiled, so that it will look new? Some one who has tried it.—H. C.

Would Mrs. Laura Allen please say how she sews the rags on for her rug? Does she string them as long as her rug and sew, letting them lay up, or does she string just a few and sew them down flat?—HATTIE.

Can any one inform me what I can mix with plaster of Paris to keep it from hardening too soon for making flowers and all kinds of designs?—E. N. HESTON.

Will some of THE BLADE readers send me a good way to can pumpkins?—MRS. S. F. PINNELL.

As an earnest inquirer, I ask for information as to what materials are necessary, and how to execute the work, for a good picture, on a "Monochromatic Board?" That is, what materials are used for each, trees, rocks, water, etc., and how to proceed to make them. I have some knowledge of this crayon work, but need more to fill in a picture. I would be thankful for any information I could get on the subject, as it will be of a great benefit to me, as I am where I can not get help from a teacher.—BLADE SUBSCRIBER.

Answers to Inquiries.

"Admirer:"—The blue denim portieres made in the way that you suggest, would be very handsome. The bands of plush would need to be the color of the centers of the sunflowers, in order not to have too many hues. Line them either with the same shade or the color of the sunflower petals. The former would be the most serviceable.—ED.

"M. H.:"—The *Phonographic World* is a journal published by E. N. Misner, 70 Broadway, New York.

"H. W.:"—If you will wash your hair with water in which is a little borax and no soap, and then brush once or twice a day with a rather stiff brush, I think it will be "soft and nice."

"C. C." and "Anxious Inquirer;"—For perspiration of hands and feet, put ground mustard in water, making it rather strong, then soak the hands and feet in it.

"Miss Ida:"—Drink new milk and cream to become fleshier. Sip it slowly. If hot it will be better.—A. M.

I saw in THE BLADE a desire to know how to cure soft corns. Put glycerine on a thin cloth, wind around the toes, and wear it until cured. Put the glycerine on every day.—TOLEDO.

The child without a palate can have a silver one after it is 8 years old, and at 15 or 20 a gold one. This will always last. I know of a case such as I've described. Otherwise the child will never talk plain. —MRS. L. TEMPLETON.

"Gussie:"—To wash blankets and have them soft, have plenty of good rain water as hot as you can bear your hands in. Have two large tubs. The first, have half full of water, in which is dissolved half a bar of good soap in which there is no resin; also dissolve in the water four tablespoonfuls of borax. And the second tub, have two-thirds full of water, in which dissolve two tablespoonfuls of borax and enough soap to make suds, not very strong; also bluing to suit. Wash the blankets—not more than a pair—in the first tub, rub on the board. If there are spots, rub on a little soap, and squeeze it out, and rub with the hands. After washing well, wring out and rinse in the other tub. Hang up by the sides to dry, fastening with several pins. A warm, bright, windy day is best to dry blankets. Hang as soon as rinsed. It will be easier if they are soaked a few minutes in the first tub before washing.—M.

There is one reader of THE BLADE that would like very much to hear more about Buckeye Nell's and Magnolia's cheap homes. Please call again and stay longer.

If Gussie will wash her blankets in rain water, and use plenty of good home made soft soap, I think they will be soft and white.—A HOOSIER GIRL.

I see many inquiries for a remedy to prevent the falling out of the hair, and to promote its growth, so will give what I know to be most excellent: Wash the head in weak, salty water two or three times a week. Wipe, and cover the head with a veil or something till dry. Try it and be proud.—M. E. K.

I saw in a number of THE BLADE some one asking for information about superfluous hair removers. I have tried one kind of it and went according to directions, but the hair came in again as bad as ever. I have seen other kinds used, but they were of no use.—SUB.

For chicken cholera, dissolve in one gallon of water a piece of alum the size of a walnut. Shut the chickens up and set this alum water before them, and leave no other water in their reach.—M. T. G.

Recipes.

BREADMAKING.—To have good bread, a person needs good yeast and good flour. Place in a small bag kept for the purpose, a large handful of hops; cover with 2 qts. boiling water, and let boil 10 or 15 minutes. Peel and grate 4 large potatoes and stir into hop water; make a batter of three tablespoonfuls of flour; add this; cook mixture 5 minutes; add a large handful of salt. (Do not think this is a mistake.) When the above mixture is nearly cold; or cold enough not to scald the yeast, add 1½ soaked yeast cakes. In the evening, sift in a large pan, 4 qts. of flour. Make a hollow in the center. Pour over the flour in the center, 1 qt. of boiling water; then add nearly as much cold water. Stir quickly to prevent lumping. When luke-warm, add 1 cupful of yeast. Cover closely, and set rise over night. When the sponge is light, mix into a lump. Let rise until light. It may then be mixed into loaves, or it may be mixed down the second time, which makes the bread much better. Let loaves rise ½ hour. Bake 1 hour. (It may take longer.) If any one tries this, please report.—H. M. S.

FRIARS' OMELETTE.—Boil and mash 12 apples as for sauce. Stir into them 2 ounces of butter. When cold add 4 eggs, well beaten; butter a dish and strew in grated bread crumbs over the bottom and sides of the dish. Pour in the apples. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the top and bake. When done, sift sugar over the top.

A FAMILY PUDDING.—Crumble a small loaf of stale bread. Pour over it a quart of boiling milk. When cold, add six eggs beaten very light, with half a pound of sugar and half a pound of butter creamed together, if necessary, add a very little flour. Boil or bake it and eat with wine sauce.

LAYER CAKE (for Montana Em.)—1½ cupfuls sugar, ½ cupful butter, ½ cupful of sweet milk, whites of 5 eggs, 2¾ cupfuls flour, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder. This makes five layers. You can also make cocoanut cake of this by putting icing on and then the cocoanut instead of the jelly. I promised to send another good recipe, so here it is:

CENTENNIAL CAKE.—Two cupfuls sugar, 1 cupful butter, 1 cupful sweet milk, 4 cupfuls flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder and 5 eggs. Beat the eggs separately and add the whites last. This may be baked in loaf, or divided into two equal parts after it is well stirred. To one half add 2 teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful each of cloves, nutmeg, ginger and allspice. Bake the same as marble cake. I wish to express my thanks to Mary for the ice cream cake recipe.—LITTLE BELL.

FRUIT COOKIES—(In answer to request.) 2 cupfuls of sugar; 2 cupfuls of raisins; 1 cupful of butter; 2 eggs; 2 tablespoonfuls of cinnamon; 2 tablespoonfuls of mace; 2 tablespoonfuls of sour milk; 1 teaspoonful of soda.—NETTIE MILLER.

THE SECRET SOCIETY.

HOW THE HOUSEHOLD REGARDS IT.

Not Conducive to Happiness—Others Think They Are All Right—A Vigorous Discussion of the Matter.

I have long been a reader of THE BLADE from first page to last, HOUSEHOLD included, and I generally agree with all its pages contain; but such letters as that of "Constant Reader," in the issue of October 25, is a little too strong to pass by unnoticed. It seems strange that persons in this enlightened day and age will, through the columns of a paper like THE BLADE, compare societies (whose only aim is to do good) with that accursed evil, the Rum power. "Of course there are secret societies (so-called) that are not founded on good intentions, but "Constant Reader" makes no exceptions. A simple glance at her letter reveals the fact that her objections are founded on ignorance and prejudice, and satisfies me that she is one of Mother Eve's daughters who, when she is at home, would like to rule, and has soured because she cannot.

I will say right here that I am a son of Father Adam, and furthermore I belong to secret societies, and have never been taught anything by them that conflicts with those exalted duties that I owe to myself, my family or my country, but, on the contrary, I have been taught to be loyal to my country and compassionate to suffering humanity, to educate the orphan and bury the dead (and by the way, none of our dead rest in pauper graves).

If "Constant Reader" would read her Bible (the great storehouse from which all our principles are derived) as much as she ought, some of the scales might fall from her eyes, so that, with a little careful observation, she would distinguish a vast difference between some secret societies who care for their widows and orphans, and the Rum traffic that fills our alms houses with paupers; and then the sad experience mentioned would prove to be a myth, the thorn in the flesh be removed. John could attend lodge occasionally without being considered selfish, while "Constant Reader" could devote her entire time to helping pulverize the Rum power.—J. W. S.

One more poor suffering mortal, signed "Constant Reader," distressed on account of "that lodge business;" sympathizing with tormented wives; tormented because their husband belongs to the lodge, "Constant Reader" classed it closely with the saloon, and "an enemy to a happy home." Further, that "no man who truly loves his wife and family ever join them." Now, as you "speak from sad experience," would it not have been much better for you had you spoken less upon a matter you evidently knew little about?

In calling it secret, that one word tells the whole story. In the first place you begin by calling that man selfish. I think the selfishness is truly on the other side. If you do not like a secret society do not scold or fret, but tell him you "think of subscribing for the *Housekeeper*, as you have been reading it this evening, and did not miss his company so much after all." It will make him a better husband, and member of that secret society. MRS. ALBERT, E. HANER.

I cannot agree with "Constant Reader" on secret societies. My husband belongs to a secret order, but I don't think he is any the worse off for it; neither do I think that it lures him from his home and family, for he is devoted to his family and is a great lover of his home, and enjoys staying in it when it is convenient for him to do so; but, of course, like all laboring men, he is compelled to be away at least twelve hours out of the twenty-four. Aside from that and going to the "lodge," which is only one night in the week, he remains with us or takes his family out. Perhaps if he belonged to more than one, or as many as would take every evening in the week, it might be different.—HATTIE.

About that lodge business: I have just read in the HOUSEHOLD a protest from one of my sex. To say I'm surprised would be untrue, for I know that most wives of members of secret societies rebel bitterly and uncompromisingly opposed to it. I am the wife of a member of two secret societies, Knights of Pythias and F. and A. Masons, and think I can throw some light on the *why* they are so much opposed to it.

In the first place, when they find their husbands are about to, or have already, become members of some secret organization, at once their first fear is the "green-eyed monster," jealousy. "How untrue that is." I hear you say; but it is gospel truth, nevertheless. And the husband has taken on himself no telling how many signs, pass words, rigamoroles, that he is to keep inviolable, and his mind is full of that. His wife imagines that some great barrier has been raised up between them, not thinking that she is pulling the veil aside through her slights, and slurs and distrust of the man who ought to be nearest and dearest to her. And I doubt not that many times from just such a beginning, real troubles do arise.

If, instead of distrust, and misconstruing his words and actions in regard to that matter, the wife would go to work and read all she could find of their work on such, and keep her eyes and ears open to all things that bear on that subject, and try to make herself on an equal intellectual footing with her husband (if not already that) she could soon find out enough of the workings of such organizations, to know that her bitterness was unfounded. And, furthermore, I believe if a man be a *true* member of either of those lodges mentioned, or others, that it is a stepping stone to the great "Lodge" on high.—H. A. C., Ind.

I should like to help swell the cry "Pulverize the Secret Society." The bitter feeling this subject has engendered has done much to destroy the happiness of my home. I never believed, and never can, that it is either kind or just for husbands to shut their wives out in that way. Not that I think there is anything wrong about the better class of societies, for I believe they are beneficial in many respects; but why should they separate husband and wife? Why not enjoy them together, for if there's anything on God's green earth that needs more kindness and sympathy in the journey of life than a *woman*, I know not what it is. Since my husband deliberately took vows which excluded his wife from his perfect confidence, I have not known one happy moment. I chide myself for the feeling, and try to persuade myself that I am the selfish one, for not being willing for him to find aid in any honorable way. But I cannot help but wonder if the benefit he derives is sufficient to justify him in bringing such hours of grief and loneliness on his wife. It has even weakened my faith in his love.

Not even God himself, and I say it reverently, can restore my former confidence in my husband's affection; for the constant cry of my wounded heart is, "If he truly loves me, as he says he does, how can he do that which he knows causes me such grief?" Surely true love never knowingly and willingly inflicts pain on its object.—HOPELESS.

In a late issue of THE BLADE "A Constant Reader" makes a rather fierce attack on secret societies generally. She says "they are a source of a great deal of trouble between husbands and wives, and next to the saloon are the worst enemy to the happy home she knows of. And the man who truly loves his wife and family never joins them."

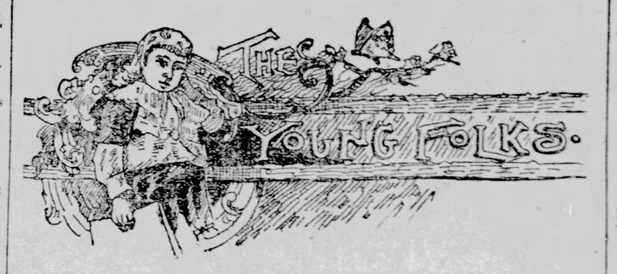
"A Bachelor" has spoken in defense of the I. O. O. F. I would like to say a few words in defense of a grand and noble secret society that has disbursed to the widows and orphans of its deceased members in this state alone (Michigan) from January 1, 1890, to November 1, upwards of $180,000. This is the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It pledges to its members the sum of $2,000 at death for a very small outlay each year to its members. Its meetings are secret but there is nothing that is in the least objectionable about them. There are not any more secrets about its meetings than any business man has in the transaction of his regular business affairs, but some people have a perfect horror of anything that has anything concealed about it, yet they cannot keep their own affairs a secret.

The Bible says that he who neglects to provide for his own is worse than an infidel.

A great many men are driven from home evenings by fretful, fault-finding wives, and go to those terrible places, the lodge rooms, that some people have such a dread of.

Some one has said that any man having those that are dependent on him, and neglecting to provide for them at his death, was guilty of criminal negligence.

Perhaps "Constant Reader" may think better of secret societies some day.—SECRET SOCIETY.



BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

WESTON, SAUNDERS CO., NEB.

Floyd W. Woolley.

Names this week, 1. Total, 29,843.

The above embraces all names received up to November 11.

Permission to Go Home.

Bess went to church one sultry day;
She kept awake, I'm glad to say,
Till "fourthly" started on its way.

Then moments into hours grew;
O dear! O dear! what should she do?
Unseen she glided from the pew.

And up the aisle demurely went,
On some absorbing mission bent,
Her eyes filled with a look intent.

She stopped and said, in plaintive tone,
With hands uplifted towards the dome,
"Please, preacher man, can I go home?"

The treble voice, bell-like in sound,
Disturbed a sermon most profound;
A titter swelled as it went round.

A smile the pastor's face o'erspread,
He paused and bent his stately head;
"Yes, little dear," he gently said.

—[Christian Advocate.

For the Young Folks.

Fun for Little Fingers.—(No. 4.)

BY MRS. J. D. COWLES.

HE amusement which I shall describe in this paper may seem to some mothers too "mussy" for the house, but with proper precaution it need not be, and I think in nine cases out of ten it will prove the one which will cause the greatest delight and most lasting entertainment to the child.

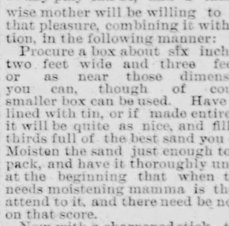
What child does not number among his summer pleasures the making of "mud pies." It certainly is as healthful as any play can be, and I think every wise mother will be willing to continue that pleasure, combining it with instruction, in the following manner:

Procure a box about six inches deep, two feet wide and three feet long, or as near those dimensions as you can, though of course a smaller box can be used. Have the box lined with tin, or if made entirely of tin it will be quite as nice, and fill it two-thirds full of the best sand you can find. Moisten the sand just enough to make it pack, and have it thoroughly understood at the beginning that when the sand needs moistening mamma is the one to attend to it, and there need be no trouble on that score.

Now with a sharpened stick—the skewers used to fasten roasts of meat—are very nice for this purpose, (your kitchen will gladly furnish you several)—let the child draw figures of any sort, geometrical, animal, floral; let him print what letters he knows; make numbers and the countless other things which will occur to him.

By way of variety give him figures of various sorts cut from card board, or anything which will answer the purpose, and with his stick let him draw the outlines. For instance give him a good leaf form, oak or maple perhaps, teach him at the time the name of the leaf—that is the tree to which it belongs—let him lay it in the sand and outline it. Then raising the leaf have him draw its principal veins, making them heavier toward the stem, and be sure to have him observe the leaf carefully, and draw what he sees, not what you tell him. Now with an old case knife, or if too small to handle that safely, a smooth stick, let him make the outline marks deep and straight down, and then carefully remove the sand for a half inch in depth about the leaf, thus bringing it into relief.

Another plan, instead of removing the sand about the leaf, and one that ought properly to be taught before that, is to dot the sand about the leaf with the end of a nail, giving the appearance of surface carving on wood, and paving the way for that in later years.



Teach him to work carefully and neatly; be patient with mistakes, and do not forget to commend the work that is well done.

Pretty figures may be outlined by pressing peas or beans into the sand, and many other devices will suggest themselves.

Now, putting instruction aside, let us lay out a farm in our sand box, and this is where the advantage of a large box appears. At one end let us have the yard and house; just back, the barns and sheds for cattle, and farther still the fields laid out.

The house may be made of blocks, but chips are "more fun," as they can be made to stand upright in the sand, and the house can have its various rooms, and roof or not, as preferred. The barns and stables or sheds can be made in the same manner, while toothpicks broken in two make fine picket fences, and the cross rail can be added near the top if required by just touching a drop or two of mucilage to a few long toothpicks.

The fields can be pressed into hills and valleys, and by leaving a strip of the tin to show between two hills a river is nicely represented.

If mama thinks wise a basin of "real water" may be sunk in the sand as a lake; a boat house built on its banks and improvised boats may be floated on its surface.

If a "Noah's ark" is at hand the farm may be readily stocked. If not, buttons, beans or peas will answer the same purpose. In one field I should plant some oats—*real oats*—and though that field would have to remain undisturbed, whatever might happen to the rest of the farm during the time of waiting, it would soon be an added delight to the little farmer.

These are but a few of the pleasures and profits that are to be derived from a sand box, and with an oilcloth or newspapers spread over the carpet but little dirt need be made; or it may be kept in the kitchen, and a few moments' brushing will remove all trace of the "muss" that has given its owner hours of pleasure.

ADAM.

BY AUGUSTA MARTINDALE.

That was a funny name for a dog. But I suppose dogs have some rights, and you will see by my story that Adam did the first man credit.

One morning in early spring, my nephew came to me and asked me if I would like to have a nice dog for Jamie to play with. I did want a dog, but my little boy was very delicate, and I was almost afraid to let him play with a puppy, they are such rough little creatures.

"What kind of a dog have you, Ollie?"

"I don't know, auntie, only he ain't a bulldog. I'll tell you all I know about him. I went up town for mamma one evening and this dog followed me home. Mamma would not let me keep him, 'cause we've got Midget, and she thinks two dogs are a nuisance. Then I gave him to Hal Brown, and now his mamma says he sha'n't keep him. Oh, I wish you would take him, auntie, 'cause I don't like to drive him away."

"Is he a pup or a grown-up dog? And does he bite you when he plays?"

I was getting interested in this dog who had no home.

"No!" eagerly cried Ollie, "he never bites, and I guess he is 'most grown up. But I guess he likes to play, and Hal says he'll take a quarter for him. Please, Aunt Mary, won't you take him?"

"Goodness, Ollie, what a tease you are. I will not say yes now, but you may tell Hal to bring him up here in the morning, and I will decide after I see him."

Ollie ran away, and I thought no more of the dog until the next morning, when I heard a racket at the hall door, and a boy's voice shouting, "Here's your dog, Jamie. Do you want to hear him speak? Come, Adam, speak, now, and m

Talmage's Sermon.

DR. TALMAGE JOURNEYS WORTH.

A Four Days' Ride Over the Road—Many Events Connected With the Saviour's Life Brought to Memory by the Way.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 9.—To-day Dr. Talmage preached the seventh of his course of sermons on his recent tour in Palestine. In the morning it was preached in the Academy of Music, in this city, and at night Dr. Talmage preached it again in the New York Academy of Music. Following is the sermon from the text, "So I lifted up mine eyes the way toward the North." (Ezekiel viii, 5.)

At [illegible] December afternoon through [illegible] we are passing out of [illegible] ney northward. [illegible] s stairs, the bottom step of which was a stone pillow; and Jacob's well, with its immortal colloquy; and Nazareth, with its divine boy in his father's carpenter shop, and the most glorious lake that ever rippled or flashed; and Damascus with its crooked street called Straight, and a hundred places charged and surcharged with apostolic, evangelistic, prophetic, patriarchal, kingly and Christly reminiscence.

In traveling along the roads of Palestine, I am impressed as I could not otherwise have been, with the fact that Christ for the most part went afoot. We find him occasionally on a boat, and once riding in a triumphal procession, as it is sometimes called, although it seems to me that the hosannas of the crowd could not have made a ride on a stubborn, unimpressive, and funny creature like that which patronized with him into Jerusalem, very much of a triumph. But we are made to understand that generally he walked. How much that means only those know who have gone over the distance traversed by Christ. We are accustomed to read that Bethany is two miles from Jerusalem. Well, any man in ordinary health can walk two miles without fatigue. But not more than one man out of a thousand can walk from Bethany to Jerusalem without exhaustion. It is over the Mount of Olives, and you must climb up among the rolling stones and descend where exertion is necessary to keep you from falling prostrate. I, who am accustomed to walk fifteen or twenty miles without lassitude, tried part of this road over the Mount of Olives and confess I would not want to try it often, such demand does it make upon one's physical energies. Yet Christ walked it two days—in the morning from Bethany to Jerusalem, and in the evening from Jerusalem to Bethany. Likewise it seemed a small thing that Christ walked from Jerusalem to Nazareth. But it will take us four days of hard horseback riding, sometimes on a trot and sometimes on a gallop to do it this week. The way is mountainous to the very close.

Every mile down through the valley and then up on Mount Scopus and, as our dragoman tells us that this is the last opportunity we shall have of looking at Jerusalem, we turn our horse's head towards the city and take a long, sad, and thrilling look at the religious capital of our planet. Our last look! Farewell, Mount Zion, Mount Moriah, Mount of Olives, Mount Calvary! We will we never see you again! Never! Farewell sacred, sepulchral, triumphant, humiliated Jerusalem! Across this valley of the Kedron, with my right hand I throw thee a kiss of valedictory. Our last look, like our first look, an agitation of body, mind and soul, indescribable.

Now we pass on where seven youths were put to death and their bodies gibbeted or hung in chains, not for anything they had themselves done, but as reprisal for what their father and grandfather, Saul, had done. Burial was denied three youths from May until November. Rizpah, the mother of two of these dead boys, appointed herself as sentinel to guard the seven bodies from beak of raven and tooth of wolf, and paw of lion. She pitches a black tent on the rock close by the gibbets. Rizpah by day sits on the ground in front of her tent, and when a vulture begins to lower out of the noonday sky seeking its prey among the gibbets, Rizpah rises, her long hair flying in the wind, and swinging her arms wildly about, shoos away the bird of prey until it retreats to the eyrie. At night she rests under the shadow of her tent, and sometimes falls into a drowsiness or half sleep. But the steps of a jackal among the dry leaves, or the panting of a hyena arouses her, and with the fury of a maniac she rushes out upon the rock crying, "Away! Away!" and then examining the gibbets to see that they still keep their burden, returns again to her tent till some swooping wing from the midnight sky, or some growling monster on the rock again awakes her.

A mother watching her dead children through May, June, July, August, September and October! What a vigil! Painters have tried to put on canvas the scene, and they succeeded in sketching the hawks in the sky and the panthers crawling out from the jungle, but they fail to give the wanness, the earnestness, the supernatural courage, the infinite self-sacrifice of Rizpah, the mother. A mother in the quiet home watching by the casket of a dead child, for one night exerts the artist to his utmost, but who is sufficient to put upon canvas a mother for six months of midnights guarding her whole family, dead and gibbeted upon the mountains? Go home, Rizpah! You must be awfully tired. You are sacrificing your reason and your life for those whom you can never bring back again to your bosom. As I say that, from the darkest midnight of the century, Rizpah turns upon me and cries: "How dare you tell me to go home? I am a mother. I am not tired. You might as well expect God to get tired as for a mother to get tired. I cared for those boys when they lay upon my breast in infancy and I will not forsake them now that they are dead. Intercupt me not. There stoops an eagle that I must drive back with my agonized cry. There is a panther I must beat back with my club!"

Do you know what that scene by our roadside in Palestine makes me think of? It is no unusual scene. Right here in these three cities by the American seacoast there are a thousand cases this moment worse than that. Mothers watching boys that the rum saloon, that annex of hell, has gibbeted for a living death. Boys hung in chains of evil habit they cannot break. The father may go to sleep, after waiting until 12 o'clock at night for the ruined boy to come home, and giving it up, he may say: "Mother, come to bed; there's no use in sitting up any longer." But mother will not go to bed. It is 1 o'clock in the morning. It is half-past 1. It is 2 o'clock. It is half-past 2 when he comes staggering through the hall. Do you say that young man is yet alive? No; he is dead. Dead to his father's entreaties. Dead to his mother's prayers. Dead to the family altar where he was reared. Dead to all the noble ambitions that once inspired him. Twice dead. Only a corpse of what he once was. Gibbeted before God and man and angels and devils. Chained in a death that will not loosen its cold grasp. His father is asleep, his brothers are asleep, his sisters are asleep, but his mother is watching him, watching him in the night. After he has gone up to bed and fallen into a drunken sleep his mother will go up to his room and see that he is properly covered, and before she turns out the light will put a kiss upon his bloated lips. "Mother, why don't you go to bed?" "Ah," she says, "I cannot go to bed. I am Rizpah watching the slain!"

And what are the political parties of this country doing for such cases? They are taking care not to hurt the feelings of the jackals and the buzzards that roost on the shelves of the grog shops, and hoot above the dead. I am often asked to what political party I belong, and I now declare my opinion of the political parties to-day. Each one is worse than the other, and the only conclusion in regard to them is, that they have putrefied until they have no more power to rot. Oh, that comparatively tame scene upon which Rizpah looked! She looked upon only seven of the slain. American motherhood and American wifehood, this moment are looking upon seventy of the slain, upon seven hundred of the slain, upon seven thousand of the slain. Woe! Woe! Woe! My only consolation on this subject is that foreign capitalists are building up the American breweries. The present owners see that the doom of that business is coming, as surely as that God is not dead. They are unloading upon foreign capitalists, and when we can get these breweries into the hands of people living on the other side of the sea, our political parties will cease to be afraid of the liquor traffic, and at their conventions nominating Presidential candidates will put in their platform a plank as big as the biggest ocean steamer, saying: "Resolved unanimously that we always have been, and always will be opposed to alcoholism."

But I must spur on our Arab steed, and here we come in sight of Beeroth, said to have been the place where Joseph and Mary missed the boy Jesus on the way from Jerusalem to Nazareth, going home now from a great national festival. "Where is my child, Jesus?" says Mary. "Where is my child, Jesus?" says Joseph. Among the thousands that are returning from Jerusalem they thought that certainly he was walking on in the crowd. They described him, saying, "He is 12 years old, and of light complexion and blue eyes. A lost child!" Great excitement in all the crowd. Nothing so stirs folks as the news that a child is lost. I shall not forget the scene when in a great outdoor meeting, I was preaching and someone stepped on the platform and said that a child was lost. We went on with the religious service, but all our minds were on the lost child. After a while a man brought on the platform a beautiful little tot that looked like a piece of heaven dropped down, and said, "Here is that child!" And I forgot all that I was preaching about, and lifted the child to my shoulder and said: "Here is the lost child, and the mother will come and get her right away or I will take her home and add her to my own brood?" And some cried and some shouted, and amid all that crowd I instantly detected the mother. Everybody had to get out of her way or be walked over. Hats were nothing and shoulders were nothing, and heads were nothing in her pathway, and I realized something of what must have been Mary's anxiety when she lost Jesus, and what her gladness when she found her boy in the Temple of Jerusalem talking with those old ministers of religion, Shammai, Hillel, and Betirah.

I bear down on you to-day with a mighty comfort. Mary and Joseph said: "Where is our Jesus?" and you say, "Where is John? or where is Henry? or where is George?" Well, I should not wonder if you found him after awhile. Where in the same place where Joseph and Mary found their boy—in the temple. What do I mean by that? I mean: you do your duty toward God and toward your child, and you will find him after awhile in the kingdom of Christ. Will you say, "I do not have any way of influencing my child?" I answer you have the most tremendous line of influence open right be ore you. As you write a letter, and there are two or three routes by which they go, but you want it to go the quickest route, and you put on it "via Southampton," or "via San Francisco," or "via Marseilles," put on your wishes about your child, "via the throne of God." How long will such a wish take to get to its destination? Not quite as long as the millionth part of a second. I will prove it. The promise is: "Before they call, I will answer." That means at your first motion towards prayerful exercise, the blessing will come, and if the prayer be made at 10 o'clock at night it will be answered five minutes before 10 o'clock. "Before they call I will answer."

But we must hurry on, for the muleteers and baggage men have been ordered to pitch our tents for to-night at Bethel. It is already getting so dark that we have to give up all idea of guiding the horses, and leave them to their own sagacity. We ride down amid mud cabins into ravines, where the horses leap from depth to depth, rocks below rocks, rocks under rocks. Whoa! Whoa! we dismount in this place, memorable for many things in Bible history, the two more prominent, a theological seminary, where of old they made ministers, and for Jacob's dream. The students of this Bethel Theological seminary were called "Sons of the Prophets." Here the young men were fitted for the ministry, and those of us who ever had the advantage of such institutions will everlastingly be grateful, and in the calendar of saints, which I read with especial affection, are the doctors of divinity who blessed me with their care. I thank God that from these theological seminaries there is now coming forth a magnificent new crop of young ministers who are taking the pulpit in all parts of the land. I hail their coming, and tell these young brothers to shake off the somnolence of centuries, and get out from under the dusty shelves of theological discussions which have no practical bearing on this age, which needs to get rid of its sins and have its sorrows comforted. Many of our pulpits are dying of humdrum.

There ought to be as much difference between the modes of presenting truth now and in olden time, as between a lightning express rail-train and a canal boat. Years ago, I went up to the door of a factory in New England. On the outside door I saw the words, "No admittance." I went in and came to another door over which were the words, "No admittance." Having entered this, I found the people inside making fine, beautiful pins, useful pins, and nothing but pins! So over the outside door of many of the churches has been practically written the words "No admittance." Some have entered, and come to the inside door, and found the words "No admittance! But persisting, they have come inside, and found us sounding out our little niceties of belief, pointing out our little difference of theological sentiment—making pins!

But the most distinguished was Bethel for that famous dream which Jacob had, with his head on a collection of stones. He had no trouble in this rocky region in finding a rocky pillow. There is hardly anything else but stone. Yet the people of those lands have a way of drawing their outer garments up over their head and face, and such a pillow I suppose Jacob had under his head. The plural was used in the Bible story, and you find it was not a pillow of stone, but of stones, I suppose, so that if one proved to be of uneven surface he would turn over in the night and take another stone, for with such a hard bolster he would often change in the night. Well, that night God built in Jacob's dream a long, splendid ladder, the feet of it on either side of the tired pilgrim's pillow, and the top of it mortised in the sky. And bright immortals came out from the castles of amber and gold, and put their shining feet on the shining rungs of the ladder, and they kept coming down and going up, a procession both ways.

The greatest dream of all time was that of St. John with his head on the rocks of Patmos, and in that vision he heard the seven trumpets sounded, and saw all the pomp of heaven in procession, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic. The next most memorable and glorious dream was that of John Bunyan, his pillow the cold stone of the floor of Bedford jail, from which he saw the celestial city, and so many entering it, he cried out in his dream: "I wish myself among them."

Nearly all those who are to-day great in merchandise, in statesmanship, in law, in medicine, in arts, in literature, were once at the foot of the ladder, and in their boyhood had a pillow hard as Jacob's. They who are born at the top of the ladder are apt to spend their lives in coming down, while those who are at the foot and their head on a boulder, if they have a right kind of dream, are almost sure to rise.

I notice that those angels, either in coming down or going up on Jacob's ladder, took it rung by rung. They did not leap to the bottom, nor jump to the top. So you are to rise. Faith added to faith, good deed to good deed, industry to industry, consecration to consecration, until you reach the top, rung by rung. Gradually going up from block of granite to pillar of throne.

That night at Bethel I stood in front of my tent and looked up and the heavens were full of ladders, first a ladder of clouds, then a ladder of stars, and all up and down the heavens were angels of beauty, angels of consolation, angels of God, ascending and decending. "Surely God is in this place," said Jacob, "and I knew it not." But to-night God is in this place, and I know it.

An Old Maine Town.

The good old town of Waldoboro, Me., settled by Germans 150 years ago, yet shows by the names of many prominent citizens the nationality of its founders. The *Lincoln County News* gives a bit of history of the early days of the town in a report of the first town meeting, held Sept. 21, 1773. The record of the meeting shows that after electing part of the town officers, it was voted that "the meeting be achurnt to the morrow at 10 o'clock in the forenoon." On the second day the officers elected included a worten, dear reef, lether sealer, sealer of waths and mashers, sevear of lumber, poun keepers, and a man "to take kear that the fish have a free Bass." The spelling of the Waldoboro forefathers, it will be observed, though perhaps not more quaint than that of English settled towns of the period, has different characteristics.

Leading authorities say the only proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

News of the Week.

Under this head we aim to give a summary of all important events occurring within the week, in compact yet easily understood form, accompanied by such explanations as may be necessary to a perfect comprehension. We regard this as a feature of the greatest value to all our readers, and especially to the younger members of the family.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Result Synopsized, and Compared With the Congressional Election of Two Years Ago.

The latest returns indicate that the Democrats, including the Farmers' Alliance men, will have 238 members in the next House, while the Republicans will have but 93. This will give the Democrats a majority of 145, and even if some of the Alliance men should vote with the Republicans the Democrats would still have nearly, if not quite, a two-thirds majority.

The Democratic majority is 145. There are 121 votes from the South. Hence it appears that without a vote from the South the Democrats would still have a majority of 24. This more fully appears from the following summary:

Eastern States.

States.	1888 Dem.	1888 Rep.	1890 Dem.	1890 Rep.
Connecticut	1	3	3	1
Maine	.....	4	.....	4
Massachusetts	2	10	7	5
New Hampshire	.....	2	2	.....
New Jersey	3	4	5	2
New York	15	19	22	11
Pennsylvania	7	21	11	17
Rhode Island	.....	2	*1	.....
Vermont	.....	2	.....	2
	28	67	52	42

*No election in Second district.

Western States.

States.	1888 D.	1888 R.	1890 D.	1890 R.
California	2	4	2	4
Colorado	....	1	....	1
Idaho	....	....	....	1
Illinois	7	13	13	7
Indiana	10	3	11	2
Iowa	1	10	4	7
Kansas	....	7	5	2
Michigan	2	9	5	6
Minnesota	.....	5	3	2
Montana	.....	1	1	.....
Nebraska	.....	3	3	.....
Nevada	.....	1	.....	1
North Dakota	.....	1	.....	1
Ohio	5	16	13	8
Oregon	.....	1	.....	1
South Dakota	.....	2	1	1
Washington	.....	1	.....	1
Wisconsin	2	7	7	2
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	29	55	68	48

Southern States.

States.	1888 D.	1888 R.	1890 D.	1890 R.
Alabama	7	1	8	.....
Arkansas	3	2	5	.....
Delaware	1	.....	1	.....
Florida	1	1	2	.....
Georgia	10	.....	10	.....
Kentucky	9	2	10	1
Louisiana	5	1	6	.....
Maryland	3	3	6	.....
Mississippi	7	.....	7	.....
Missouri	10	4	14	.....
North Carolina	6	3	9	.....
South Carolina	6	1	7	.....
Tennessee	7	3	9	1
Texas	11	.....	11	.....
Virginia	6	4	10	.....
West Virginia	2	2	4	.....
Totals	94	*27	119	2

*Including 10 Republicans substituted for unseated Democrats.

Summary.

Section.	1888. Dem.	1888. Rep.	1890. Dem.	1890. Rep.
East	28	67	52	42
West	29	85	68	48
South	94	27	119	2
Totals	151	179	239	92
Majorities	.....	28	145	....

EASTERN STATES.

CONNECTICUT.

The Legislature Republican on Joint Ballot.

First set of returns from every town in Connecticut were received at the secretary of state's office on Nov. 8. Unofficial footing gives Morris (Dem.) popular majority of 27. This is by face of returns and makes no account of 126 Republican votes thrown out in Bridgeport or 36 Prohibition votes thrown out in one ward in Waterbury because of the word "for."

The Connecticut legislature stands: Senate—Republicans 8; Democrats 16. House—Republicans 134; Democrats 117. One not yet heard from Republican majority on joint ballot, 8 or 10. The legislature will have to settle the governor matter. Morris (Dem.) can only have popular majority if Prohibition vote is thrown out; otherwise there is no election.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chairman Churchill, of the New Hampshire Republican state committee made the following statement on November 8: The claims of the Democrats that they have a majority of members of the legislature is unfounded in fact. The Republicans have a good working majority. They will organize the House and Senate, elect a governor and a U. S. senator to succeed Hon. Henry W. Blair.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature Claimed by the Democrats.

Chairman McDermott, of the New Jersey state Democratic committee, says the Democrats will have a majority of fourteen in the assembly and two in the senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Head of the Ticket Democratic—Balance Republican.

In the Congressional districts, misfortune overtook the Republicans, several districts which had been regarded as safe having been carried by the Democratic candidates. The total vote of the state for governor, with twelve places to be heard from, is 282,969. Of this aggregate Russell receives 139,947; Brackett, 129,993, and Blackmer 13,030. For the Congressional districts, the certainties are:

First district, Randall, (R); Second district, Morse, (R); Third district, Andrew, (D); Fourth district, O'Neil, (D); Fifth district, Hoar, (R); Sixth district, Lodge, (R); Seventh district, Cogswell, (R); Eighth district, Stevens, (D); Twelfth district, Crosby, (D). Four Republicans and five Democrats.

The districts remaining were the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh, and the results were in doubt. The Ninth is very close, and the official figures may be required to decide. In the Tenth, Walker, (R), appears to be elected. In the Eleventh, Coolidge, (D), seems to be elected on a close vote.

NEW YORK.

Tammany's Victory.

Grant for mayor is not likely to fall below 22,000 majority over Scott. The vote for district attorney, in which it was expected that Nicoll, the Tammany nominee, would fall much behind the vote for Grant, will show that he has a majority of nearly 21,000 over Goff, the fusion candidate. All the Tammany candidates for the other county offices, viz: sheriff, district attorney, president of the board of Aldermen, have average majorities of 20,000. The vote for supervisor, court judges and for city court judges shows the same majority in favor of Tammany candidates.

The Associated Press reports show the election of 68 Democratic assemblymen in New York state and 60 Republicans. As the Democrats have 13 senators against 19 Republicans, the former will thus have on joint ballot 81 votes against the latter's 79, which ensures the election of a Democratic successor to Senator Evarts. Moreover the Democrats claim that two assembly districts credited to the Republicans namely Dutchess county, First, and Montgomery county belong them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pattison Elected Governor by a Plurality of 5,000.

Estimated pluralities from 65 of the 67 counties in the state give Pattison (Dem.) for governor a net plurality of 4,792. The two missing counties—Elk and Warren—in 1888 gave a net Republican plurality of 363. The election of Pattison by over 5,000 plurality is conceded by all Republican leaders and journals. The Democrats have certainly gained two Congressmen and the figures are so close in three other districts that the official computation may show at least one additional Democratic member in the delegation and possibly a Democratic gain of four or five. The present delegation in Congress stands twenty-one Republicans and seven Democrats. The legislature remains strongly Republican although the joint ballot majority of 102 which that party has in the present legislature will be somewhat reduced.

Watres, the Republican candidate for lieut. governor and Stewart, Republican candidate for secretary of Internal Affairs are elected, notwithstanding the defection of the ticket. Complete returns of this city show the following pluralities: For governor, Delamater, (Rep.), 20,782; lieut. governor, Watres, (Rep.), 32,061; secretary of internal affairs, Stewart, (Rep.), 32,089; judge court Common Pleas, Finletter, (Rep.), but supported by Democrats, 187,549; sheriff, Connell, (Rep.), 34,899; city controller, Thompson, 18,673; recorder of deeds, Green, (Rep.), 35,211.

Pensylvania Legislature.

Complete returns on House of Representatives gives the Republicans 123 members, Democrats 79, and Independent Republicans 2. The Republicans have a majority of 56 on joint ballot.

Rhode Island.

The first Congressional district, complete, gives Spooner, Rep., 8,616; Lapham, Dem., 10,332. The Second district gives Arnold, Republican, 8,825; Paige, Dem., 8,341; Tripp, Pro., 785. Page lacks 769 of election, and Arnold lacks 861.

WESTERN STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

Republicans Carry San Francisco by Over Three Thousand.

The complete returns from every precinct in San Francisco shows the total vote 56,444. A count of the heads of the ticket shows the following result: Republican, 29,065: Democratic, 25,317; Reform-Democratic, 1,555; American, 361; Prohibition, 164. This indicates a Republican majority of 3,748, but as the scratched tickets have not been canvassed, it is impossible to tell which are the successful candidates.

COLORADO.

The Result Liable to be a Mixed Ticket Elected.

The official returns will be required to determine the result of the election in Colorado. The Democrats claim that they have elected the State Treasurer, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instructions. The Republicans concede the Treasurer and a large Democratic gain in the assembly, but not sufficient to give the Democrats a majority.

ILLINOIS.

The result of the election so far as the legislature is concerned in Illinois will be found in the following table:

	Rep.	Dem.	F. M. R. A.
House	75	76	2
Senate	27	24	0
Joint Assembly	102	100	2

The situation is made very interesting, from the fact the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association candidates will undoubtedly vote with the Democrats, making the joint vote a tie, with the presiding officer of the Senate a Republican. Should the F. M. B. A. candidates vote with the Republicans that party would have four majority on joint ballot.

Lawler Defeated.

The Republican Campaign committee claims the election of Gilbert, Republican, for sheriff, over Lawler, Democrat, by about 2,300 majority; and of Hutt, Republican, for county treasurer, over Kern, Democrat, by 470.

INDIANA.

The Hoosier State Did Not Get In Out of the Wet.

Reports from all parts of Indiana state show that the election has been a veritable land slide. The entire Democratic state ticket is elected by big majorities, and Chairman Michener, of the Republican committee, concedes the defeat of his party by about 15,000. Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic state committee, furnishes the following estimate of majorities and Congressmen from Indiana:

Majority on state ticket, 17,824; senators elected, 19; hold overs, 14; total, 33. Representatives elected, 73; majority on joint ballot, 63. Eleven congressmen, being all the members except in the sixth and ninth districts. It is claimed that the election of county commissioners returned so favorably to the Democrats that with the present trustees in office, the Democrats will, at the election of 1892, control 2,100 of the 2,800 election boards of the state.

The Congressmen from this state are: First district, Wm. F. Parrett (D.); Second district, John L. Brett (D.); Third, Jason B. Brown (D.); Fourth, W. S. Holman (D.); Fifth, Geo. W. Cooper (D.); Sixth, Henry U. Johnson (R.); Seventh, W. D. Bynum (D.); Eighth, Elijah V. Brookshire (D.); Ninth, Daniel Waugh (R.); Tenth, David H. Patton (D.); Eleventh, August N. Martin (D.); Twelfth, Chas. A. O. McClellan (D.); Thirteenth, Benj. F. Shively (D.). Democratic gain of one.

The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the legislature is 62. All the congressional districts are Democratic except the Sixth and Ninth. Mr. Voorhees is the only candidate for the United States senatorship.

IOWA.

Conceded to be Safely Landed in the Republican Ranks.

The returns indicate a plurality of 4,000 to 10,000 for the Republican state ticket in Iowa. The Democrats are claiming the election of their ticket, but the Republicans are holding to the state, and now have the barb wire fence around a considerable portion of it.

The returns so far received are mainly from the towns and cities, and the probabilities are that the country townships will show increased gains for Republicans. Congressmen Henderson, Hull, Flick and Dolliver are surely elected. The Democrats have elected Hayes in the Second district. All other districts are doubtful with probabilities most of them in favor of the Republicans.

KANSAS.

The Opposition to Ingalls Will Be in the Majority.

The Republican State Central committee of Kansas, concedes that the opposition to Ingalls will have a majority in the legislature.

MICHIGAN.

A Democrat Elected Governor of Michigan by 10,000.

The Democrats made a great sweep in Michigan, elected at least a portion of their state ticket and gained four and perhaps five Congressmen and made great strides in the Michigan legislature. There has been a reduced vote cast in the state. The new method of counting has greatly delayed returns. There have been heavy Democratic gains in most parts of the state. It is evident that the great Republican majority of two years ago is heavily reduced, if not altogether wiped out, and there are hopes of the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

Of the 50 counties from which the returns are complete or nearly so, 12 show Republican gains in plurality aggregating 1,900. The other 38 show Democratic gains aggregating about 15,000, giving a net Democratic gain of 18,100. The other counties from which scattered returns are given will probably swell the aggregate to 17,000 or 18,000, enough to wipe out the Luce majority of four years ago and give Winans a majority of 10,000 or more, and this is large enough to carry the whole ticket with it.

There have been heavy gains in the congressional delegation. Chipman and Whiting are returned to Congress by largely increased majorities. Ford, Weadock, Gorman and Stout are elected. There are strong hopes for Youmans. Yaple has run away ahead of his ticket, but apparently not far enough to overcome the great majority in the district. Fletcher and Wheeler have made good races, but are defeated by reduced majorities. There are Democratic gains in both Houses of the legislature.

MINNESOTA.

A Republican Will be Elected Governor of Minnesota.

Returns from 66 counties in Minnesota give Merriam (Rep.) for governor, 74,769 votes; Wilson, (Dem.), 70,-343, and Owen (Alliance), 48,244, a plurality of 3,826 for Merriam, with fifteen counties to be heard from. It looks as if Merriam was elected. The Fifth congressional district is still in doubt. Castles's (Dem.) plurality over Snider, (Rep.) in the Fourth district is 3,993. Lind's (Rep.), plurality over Baker in the second is about 1,000. Harries (Dem.) has 1,757 plurality over Dunnell, (Rep.) in the First district. O. M. Hall, (Dem.), has a safe majority over D. S. Hall, (Rep.), in the Third district. The Alliance will probably hold the balance of power in the state legislature.

MONTANA.

Democrats Claim a Victory—They Have Made Heavy Gains.

The returns are coming in very slowly, but all combine to show heavy Democratic gains. The Republicans elected the Congressman last year by 1,600 majority. The returns so far have wiped this out. Secretary Steele, of the Democratic state committee, claims the state for Dixon by 1,000. Secretary Walter, of the Republican committee, says Barter has carried it by from 200 to 500.

NEBRASKA.

The Prohibition Amendment Defeated by 30,000.

The Banker's and Business Men's association of Nebraska estimate the majority against the Prohibitory amendment at 30,000. Boyd (Dem.) is elected governor.

Lancaster county, in which Lincoln is located, with one precinct to hear from, gives Richards (R), for governor, 4,724; Boyd (D), 2,840; Powers, (Farmers' Alliance,) 2,911; Connell, (R), for Congress, 4,413; Bryan, (D), 2,723. The official reports from two-thirds of the counties in the state would indicate the election of Powers for governor by a small plurality.

NEVADA.

The Republicans Win by About One Thousand Plurality.

Calcord, the Republican candidate for governor has been elected, and that Bartine, the Republican candidate for Congress, has carried the state by 1,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Exact State of Affairs Will Not Be Known For Weeks.

So many personal and other interests entered into the contests in North Dakota that some of the minor candidates will have to wait for some time to find what their success has been. As with Minnesota, the North Dakota returns have been so meager that exact results cannot be given. Both parties claim the victory on congressman, state ticket and legislature. The figures received were more favorable to the claim of the Republicans.

OHIO.

Late Returns From Districts Where the Fight Was Hot.

The Ohio Republican committee have sufficient figures to state that Ryan will be elected secretary of State by about 19,000 plurality. Chairman Hahn secured unofficial returns from all the counties in the state, and, taking these as a basis, a careful estimate was made on the head of the ticket. This gives Hon. D. J. Ryan a plurality of 19,000 in round numbers over Hon. T. A. Cromley, the Democratic candidate, and it is the opinion of the committee that the official count will not cause a variation of over 500 from the above.

No complete estimates have been made on the candidates for supreme judge and member of the board of public works. It is evident that Mr. Ryan runs considerably ahead of his ticket. The exact figures are not known, but will probably reach some point between 2,000 and 3,500.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Republicans Carry the State—The Fight for the Location of the Capital.

The Sioux Falls, S. D., *Press* (Republican) has returns showing that the entire Republican state ticket is elected. Reports from all but two senatorial and nine representative districts show that the Republicans have one majority in the senate, the House standing 61 Republicans and 53 Democrats and Alliance men. Thirty-one counties, out of 51, give Pierre 7,639 majority for the state capital.

WASHINGTON.

Olympia The Capital and a Big Republican Majority.

The returns and estimates from all the counties in the state give Wilson (Rep.) for Congress a plurality of 6,000. Olympia for the capital has 17,000 majority. The legislature is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	No Election.
Senate	31	2	1
House	73	15	....
Joint Ballot	104	17	1

WISCONSIN.

Democrats Took Everything.

Chairman Payne of the Republican State Central committee, gives the state and legislature to the Democrats, and says the Wisconsin congressional delegation will stand 6 Democrats, 3 Republican.

SOUTHERN STATES.

ARKANSAS.

Returns Coming In Slow From the Western States.

The Republican State committee claim the election of Langley (Rep.) in the Second district and Featherstone (Rep.) in the First. Returns received at Republican headquarters from eighteen precincts in the Second district show Republican gains of 594 over the September election. Twenty precincts in the First district give a Republican gain of 709 over the vote of September. In Crawfordsville precincts, Crittenden county, Featherstone (Rep.) made gains of 158 and will carry Crittenden county by 1,900 majority. The Republicans are confident of having carried both Congressional districts.

Breckinridge Probably Elected by Seven Hundred.

The latest information from Arkansas is to the effect that official returns from nine counties in the Second district, and close estimates of remaining counties give Breckinridge about 700 majority. Both parties claim the First district. The vote is reported to be very close and it may take the official count to decide who is elected. In the Fourth district Terry (Dem.) is elected by a big majority and while news from other districts is very meager, it is safe to say that all of them has gone Democratic by the usual, if not increased, majorities.

ALABAMA.

The People Continue to Move Along In Democratic Darkness.

The entire Democratic delegation is elected to Congress.

FLORIDA.

Large Democratic Majorities Rolled Up.

Chairman Wilson of the Second district committee says Bullock, dem. majority will be from 5,500 to 7,000 over Striplong, rep., for congress. The Democratic state ticket will be elected by a majority of 15,000.

The *Times Union* has returns from 75 towns which show Republican losses of nearly 1,000 votes. Mallery, dem. for congress in the First district has so far over 11,000 majority.

GEORGIA.

No Republican Opposition to the Bourbons.

There was no opposition to speak of to Democratic nominees for Congress except in the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth districts. Indications, Felton (Ind. Dem.) carries the Seventh, and Haight (Rep.) the Fifth.

Blount is reelected from this, the Sixth district, without opposition. Turner (D.) is reeected in the Second district; Crisp, (D.) in the third.

KENTUCKY.

Nothing to Change the Monotony of the Occasion.

Latest returns show Asher G. Caruth, (Dem.), Louisville district has 5,000 majority; Dickerson, Sixth (Carlisle's) district, 3,000. In the Eleventh, Whitely county, gives John H. Wilson, (Rep.) 250 majority, a Republican loss of 1,250; Knox county gives him about 400 majority, a loss of 400; Bell county gives E. J. Howard, Wilson's Democratic opponent, about 1,000 majority, a Republican loss of 1,700. In spite of these heavy losses, Wilson may win, as his district is 8,000 Republican. In the Tenth district, J. W. Kendall (Dem.), may be defeated. Clark and Montgomery counties, in which are Winchester and Mount Sterling, are so close as to require the official count. They heretofore have together given 700 Democratic majority. Congressmen Montgomery, Breckinridge, Stone, Ellis, Goodnight, McCreary and Paynter are re-elected.

LOUISIANA.

Little or No Opposition to the Democratic Methods.

Meyer (D.) has defeated Warmoth (R.) for Congress in the First district by 2,000 majority, and that Logan (D.) has defeated Colman (R.) for Congress in the Second district by 3,000. In the other districts there was no organized opposition to the Democrats, and the following were re-elected to Congress: Third district, Andrew H. Price; Fourth, W. C. Blanchard; Fifth, C. J. Boatner; Sixth, S. E. M. Robertson. Outside of the First and Second districts only a light vote was polled.

MARYLAND.

Indications Point to a Solid Democratic Delegation.

The indications are that a solid Democratic Congressional delegation has been returned from Maryland.

MISSOURI.

The Vote in the State Close—Democrats Carry St. Louis.

The vote of St. Louis was about 40,000 or three-fourths of the total registration. The Democrats elected the entire ticket with one exception—that of recorder of deeds. Following is the vote:

For judge of the Circuit court, Dillon received 28,129 votes, 27,221. For clerk of the Circuit court, Zett, 25,204; Rogers, 21,-688. For judge of the Probate court, Woerner, 27,297; Joanson, 18,913. Judge of Criminal court, Normile, 25,825; Hoerr, 22,725. Clerk of the Criminal court, Pattison, 24,857, McDonald, 21,469; O'Reilly, (Union Labor) 616. Judge of the court of Criminal Correction, Claiborne, 26,595; Paby, 20,567; clerk of the court of Criminal Correction; Kenefick, 24,177; Siegmund, 21,590; Green, Union Labor, 858. Prosecuting attorney, Dickres, 26,049; Clark, 19,963. Assistant prosecuting attorney, Estepp, 27,042; Farmer, 18,907; Billharts, Union Labor, 553. Sheriff, Staed, 24,684; Pohlman, 21,307. Coroner, Irwin, 25,836; Frank, 22,351. Recorder of deeds, Riddle, 23,822; Smith, 21,765. Of the 14 assemblymen chosen in the city, 11 will be Democrats and 3 Republicans.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Republicans Concede the State to the Democrats.

Republicans concede the state to the Democrats. Democrats claim eight of the nine Congressmen, as follows:

Branch, First district; Grady, Third district; Bunn, Fourth district; Williams, Fifth district; Alexander, Sixth district; Henderson, Seventh district.

Returns from the Second, Eighth and Ninth are not conclusive. The Democratic state judicial ticket is elected by large majorities.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Small Vote but Tillman Scores a Victory.

The total vote in South Carolina will not exceed 75,000. Tillman is elected by not less than 25,000 majority. The election was absolutely devoid of incident or excitement. Neither whites nor blacks were enthusiastic and thousands absented themselves from the polls, many because they had no registration certificates and many more because they could not vote for Tillman and would not vote for Haskell. The negroes having no regular ticket in the field, declined to choose between the Democrats.

TENNESSEE.

The Vote Not Up to That Received by Grover Cleveland.

The vote has been light, especially about the cities and towns. Buchanan, Democratic nominee for governor, is elected by at least 25,000 majority, and later returns may swell it to 50,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

ADMINISTRATION REVERSES.

Summary Showing Political Divisions in the Congresses.

The political reversal which has just occurred in the election of Congressmen must have been in the prophetic mind of Mr. Blaine, when he spoke in Philadelphia on Nov. 1, and reminded his hearers that according to his belief from the time of John Quincy Adams to Abraham Lincoln, with one exception, every administration lost its second Congress. The following summary of congressional elections between presidential years for the past fifty years, is interesting in this connection and at this time.

1840. William H. Harrison (Whig), elected President. Congress elected stood: Whigs, 133; Locofocos, 102. The Congress elected in 1842, stood Whigs 99; Locofocos, 140.

1844, James K. Polk (Democrat), elected President. Congress elected stood: Whigs, 79; Locofocos, 135. The Congress elected in 1846, stood Whigs, 115; Locofocos, 108.

1848. Zachary Taylor (Whig) elected President. Congress elected stood: Whigs 111, Locofocos 116. Congress elected in 1850 stood: Whigs 85, Opposition 116.

1852. Franklin Pierce (Democrat) elected President. Congress elected stood: Whigs 71, Democrats 159. The Congress elected in 1854 stood: Republicans 108, Democrats 85, Fillmore (Americans) 43.

1856. James Buchanan (Democrat) elected President. Congress elected stood: Democrats 131, Republicans 92. Congress elected in 1858 stood: Republicans 114, Democrats 87.

1860. Abraham Lincoln (Republican) elected President. Congress elected stood: Republicans 105, Democrats 42, Unionists 28. The Congress elected in 1862 stood: Republicans, 102, Democrats 75.

1864. Abraham Lincoln (Republican) re-elected President. Congress elected stood Republicans 146, Democrats 40. The Congress elected in 1866 stood Republicans 143, Democrats 49.

1868. Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) elected President. Congress elected stood Republicans 150, Democrats 61. The Congress elected in 1870 stood Republicans 131, Democrats 70.

1872. Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) re-elected President. Congress elected stood Republicans 135, Democrats 88. The Congress elected in 1874 stood Republicans 108, Democrats 183.

1876. Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) elected President. Congress elected stood Republicans 141, Democrats 153. The Congress elected in 1878 stood Republicans 136, Democrats 140.

1880. James A. Garfield (Republican) elected President. Congress elected stood Republicans 152, Democrat 128. The Congress elected in 1882 stood Republicans 119, Democrats 200.

1884. Grover Cleveland (Democrat) elected President. Congress elected stood Republicans 138, Democrats 183. The Congress elected in 1886 stood Republicans 152, Democrats 169.

THE RAILROADS.

What the Commissioner Has to Say in His Annual Report.

The report of the commissioner of railroads contains full information in regard to the condition of several railroad companies coming under the jurisdiction of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. During the year prior to his last annual report, the commissioner had been unable to obtain statements showing the condition of several of the land grant roads. As to the improvements on bonded roads, the commissioner says:

I am able to report that many improvements have recently been and are continually being made. These improvements, where they are made upon mortgaged roads, serve especially to the government, as they not only increase the earning capacity of the roads, and thereby the amount of net earnings to be paid in liquidation of the government claim, but they add largely to the value of the property, and so increase the government's security, and render full final payment of the claims of the United States more certain.

The report of the commissioner shows that the amount received from the bonded roads this year was slightly below the amount received for the preceding year. This, he says, is not owing to a decrease in business, but to the fact of unusual expenditures by the Union Pacific company in the purchase of new rolling stock. As to the present financial relations between the bonded roads and the government, the commissioner says:

The same unfortunate condition of things exists now that has always existed since the bonds granted in aid of their construction were issued, viz.: that the amounts annually received from the roads fall largely below the amounts of interest annually accruing upon the subsidy bonds. The debts, therefore, due the government from those roads, instead of being reduced as it was the evident expectation of Congress that they would be, are steadily increasing year by year. This increase, however, is not due to any failure of the railroad companies to comply with the provisions of existing laws. The fault rests in the laws themselves. The per cent of the net earnings required by law to be paid in discharge of the government obligations is not great enough to meet the interest which annually accrues upon the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the roads.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

He Makes a Strong Appeal for Coast Defenses.

Maj. Gen. Schofield, commanding the United States army, has submitted to the secretary of war his annual report upon the work done by the line of the army during the past year and its present condition.

Gen. Schofield speaks of the plans of the fortification board of 1885, and says that but one modification has been suggested. The military policy of the United States will never require such defense on the northern frontier as has been proposed, and carefully selected garrisons as nuclei for the concentration of force in an emergency are suggested instead. Satisfactory progress has been made at Watervliet in the fabrication of experimental guns and mortars of the highest type. Says Gen. Schofield:

There is believed to be no room for doubt that the United States are now able to manufacture guns and other implements of war quite equal to the best that can be made anywhere else in the world.

Reference is made to the cordial cooperation of the military forces of Mexico in the pursuit of predatory savages of whom it is said few now remain at large. Police work may be required on that border for some years to come, but otherwise there is no necessity for the presence of any considerable military force.

Gen. Schofield describes at length the terrain to which the department has been put by past legislation reducing the number of privates in the army. He says it was manifestly not the intention of Congress to reduce any part of the army to an ineffective skeleton, and it is proposed to maintain throughout the three arms nearly the same uniform effective strength—three officers and about 60 men to each troop, battery and company. He says further:

It is hoped that Congress may be pleased at an early day to increase the limit of the enlisted strength of the army to that fixed in the act of July 5, 1870, viz: 30,000. Without this number of men this peace organization cannot be made thoroughly effective, and cannot be relied upon for the service which may immediately be required of the regular troops in any emergency, and before the ranks can be filled by recruits or volunteers called into the field.

In this connection I beg leave to suggest that whenever such increase is made, provision be made, either by law or the orders of the war department, for the organization of eight battalions of young men between the ages of 16 and 20 years, selected with respect to their intelligence and good character, with a view to their education for service as non-commissioned officers and officers either of the regular army, or in the militia, the privilege being given to such young men to enlist for the regular period of service, at their own option, at the expiration of the course of instruction. It is believed that such a school would be of very great value to the military service of the country.

New Treasury Notes.

A small quantity of the $5 treasury notes have been received at the Treasury department from the bureau of Engraving and Printing. They bear a vignette of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. The one and five-dollar notes now being printed will be paid out in the purchase of silver bullion as rapidly as the supply will permit.

Good in Heavy Weather.

Capt. Schley, commanding the new cruiser Baltimore, has written to the Navy department from Lisbon, Portugal, October 23, that he made the passage from Copenhagen to Lisbon in five days and five hours. The ship encountered heavy gales and behaved admirably.

Cabinet Meeting.

The cabinet met at the White House on Nov. 7 for the first time for a week, and discussed the character and scope of the annual reports of the executive departments to Congress. All the members were present except Attorney General Miller and Secretary Rusk.

Called on the President.

Don Emilio da Muruaga, the Spanish minister, called at the White House on Nov. 7, in company with Secretary Blaine, and presented his letters of recall.

NOVEMBER 27.

President Harrison Appoints a Day for Thanksgiving.

The following is the proclamation by the President of the United States:

By the grace and favor of Almighty God the people of this nation have been led to the closing days of the passing year, which has been full of the blessings of peace and the comforts of plenty. Bountiful compensation has come, too, for the work of our minds and our hands in every department of human industry.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of the present month of November to be observed as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, and I do invite the people upon that day to cease from their labors, to meet in their accustomed houses of worship and to join in rendering gratitude and praise to our beneficient Creator for the rich blessings He has granted us as a nation, and invoking the continuance of his protection and grace for the future.

I commend to my fellow citizens the privilege of remembering the poor, the homeless and the sorrowful. Let us endeavor to merit the promised recompense of charity and the gracious acceptance of our praise.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

WEST POINT.

Col. Wilson Makes His Annual Report to the War Department.

Col. John M. Wilson, superintendent of West Point Military Academy, has submitted to the War department his annual report. He says that there were 29 cadets at the academy September 1, 1889. Since that date the loss has been eight by resignation, 22 by discharge, 2 by death, and 54 by graduating. The gain has been 81 admitted as new cadets, making a total of 284—four of whom were admitted September 1, 1890. The number includes one cadet from Switzerland and one from Central America.

Col. Wilson makes a point of the disadvantages under which the candidates who enter in September, are placed, for the lack of drill and instruction, which their more fortunate classmates have acquired during the summer encampments. Of the 53 candidates who presented themselves August 28, 1889, only sixteen were admitted, and only six of these remained in the class after the June examination. Col. Wilson attributes this greatly to the fact that they did not get an even start with their class. He earnestly urges that, except under extraordinary circumstances, no further special appointments be made, but that the June candidates be notified a sufficient time in advance to permit them to prepare for the examinations. He also suggested that candidates report for physical examination to the nearest medical officer of the army immediately upon appointment, so that in the event of political disqualification their appointments could be at once revoked and they thus spared further expense and mortification. The condition of the corps of cadets as regards drill, discipline and instruction has been excellent.

In the first three classes, numbering 184 men, but one cadet failed to pass the June examination, while 17 pronounced deficient in the fourth class, 10 were recommended to be turned back, and only 7 were discharged.

CANTEENS AND RECRUITS.

Gen. McKeever Makes His Annual Report to the Government.

Adjt. Gen. McKeever, in his annual report says that at present canteens are in successful operation at 68 posts, and during the six months ended June 30, 1890, transacted a business of $474,625, with a resulting profit of $88,430. Says Gen. McKeever:

Some misconception has grown up in the public mind in regard to these institutions, engendered, no doubt, by the generic term used as a designation. As conducted in the American service, the canteen is simply a cooperative establishment, in which a general business, under careful military supervision, is conducted for the sole behalf of the enlisted men of the army.

There can be no question that it has contributed largely to the comfort and contentment of enlisted men, and thereby improved and strengthened discipline throughout the service.

Concerning the recruiting service, Gen. McKeever says the operations have been carried on in over 40 smaller cities and towns, whence recruiting parties have been sent into the surrounding rural districts to obtain recruits from other communities away from the great centers of population.

In like manner special regimental recruiting parties have been sent out into about 30 different towns to conduct temporary rendezvous therein and freely canvass the contiguous rural districts. The class of men thus obtained is believed, from reports received, to be considerably above the general average. In conclusion Gen. McKeever says:

Of the 6,500 accepted recruits 4,052 were native born and 2,448 of foreign birth; 5,875 were white and 515 colored. Seventeen thousand, five hundred and sixty-three applicants for enlistment (over 63 per centum of the whole number) were rejected by recruiting officers as not being physically qualifications, either physical, mental, or moral.

WILL BE NO EXTRA SESSION.

President Harrison has Decided not to Call Congress Together.

The President will not call an extra session of Congress. The first of December comes on Monday and Congress will meet in regular session on that day. There is no urgency demanding an extra session, it is stated on the same authority, and the reasons that were potent in suggesting it several weeks ago do not hold now. Only four weeks remain before the regular session begins and members of Congress from distant states could hardly arrive here in time for a session if one were called. These and other reasons, it is stated, have led the President to the determination not to call an extra session. This conclusion was reached at the last session of the Cabinet, held October 31.

Lard Shut Out of Peru.

The government of Peru has imposed a prohibitive tax on imported lard. The news of this move created quite a stir on the New York Produce Exchange as Peru takes $600,000 of best quality lard from that city yearly. The information was received from Peru by William R. Grace.

Mills for Speaker.

The Associated Press is in receipt of the following dispatch from Roger Q. Mills, in reply to the inquiry whether he would be a candidate for the speakership of the next House of Representatives:

"I shall be a candidate for the speakership of the House of Representatives of the fifty-second Congress."

Duties Must Be Paid in Gold.

The department of state is officially informed that the king of Brazil promulgated a decree on the 16th ultimo, requiring all import duties to be paid in gold after the 15th instant, and suspending the surtax of five per cent, which has been collected for the emancipation fund.

Minister Lincoln.

Minister Lincoln called at the White House on November 10 and had a pleasant interview with the President, in the course of which he said he would remain in Chicago until his return to London about the end of December.

ROYAL
ROYAL WHEAT GERMINATING
ROYAL
GRAPE CREAM TARTAR
ROYAL PURITY
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Volume of Business Large—Healthy Tone Throughout the Country.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade, dated New York, Nov. 7 says: The volume of business both domestic and foreign continues large beyond precedent, and in character prosperous. The elections interrupted business but little, and the result has no perceptible effect as yet upon trade, though some fear that the extension of manufacturers may be in a measure, checked by uncertainty. The monetary situation is substantially unchanged.

The reports from all parts of the country show that business is very large and healthy. Boston notes wool more quiet but firm; a good movement of heavy-weight goods expected at better prices. Philadelphia finds the wool trade less active, the demand being checked by what manufacturers consider extreme prices: the iron trade a shade weaker, but rolling mills full of orders, and the coal trade hardly up to expectations, with October prices ruling. At Chicago, grain receipts equal last year's, cured meats, butter and hides show decrease, but dressed beef, lard, cheese and especially wool increase, and trade in dry goods, clothing and shoes exceeds last year's. At Cincinnati trade is encouraging. At Pittsburg iron is rather depressed, but the glass trade is fair. At Cleveland business is good, though clearing dull, and at Detroit there is healthy activity. No change is noted at Milwaukee, except that the weather checks the sale of winter goods.

The money market has been active and strong, at about 6 per cent, the treasury having added $1,867,532 to the circulation of silver certificates during the week, but on otherwise having paid out only as much money as it took in. At Chicago money is close, with an advance in rates of exchange, the tightness being due to the increase of business, and at St. Louis the market is strong at 7 to 8 per cent. In New York it is noted that the demand for re-discounts is unusually large. But collections are again much more favorable than usual, complaints of slowness being almost unknown. The speculative markets show wheat 2½c, cotton five-sixteenth, coffee 1⅛c, and corn and lard a fraction. Silver has fallen to $1.02 per oz, and sugar is also lower, refined having declined an eighth.

The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days number 215, as compared with 213 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 207.

THE INDIAN FERMENT.

What Gen. Miles Has to Say of Its Causes and Extent.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commander of the military division of the Missouri, was interviewed in St. Paul, Minn., on Nov. 6, and in the course of a long conversation made some interesting statements regarding the causes and nature of the religious craze now existing among the Indian tribes of the West.

"I have been out in Utah, Montana and the Cheyenne reservation," said Gen. Miles, "investigating this craze. You have no doubt heard that the Indian tribes in the districts I have mentioned are reported to believe that a messiah has come who is to restore them to their former glory, bring back the buffalo and drive the whites from the land.

"I have learned that this belief exists among the various tribes of Sioux, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, Shoshones, and other tribes. In all the craze has extended to sixteen tribes, the Snake Indians being the only ones to repudiate it. There is no doubt but that many of the Indians holding this belief in the Indian messiah are sincere, and some few have certainly seen some person whom they believe to be that messiah.

"Several small parties of Indians have gone westward from their tribes to some point, which, as near as I can locate, is in Nevada, and there they have been shown somebody disguised as the messiah, and have spoken with him. I am inclined to believe that there is more than one person impersonating this messiah, as when the Sioux have spoken to him he has replied in the Sioux language, and to Blackfeet he has spoken their tongue, and so on with the representatives of each nation or tribe, speaking their own language to each."

"Who do you think is responsible for this imposition upon the Indians?"

"I cannot state positively, but it is my belief the Mormons are the prime movers in it. This is not a hard statement to believe, for there are 200,000 Mormons, and they themselves claim to believe in prophets and spiritual manifestations, and they even claim to hold intercourse with the spirit of Joe Smith. Besides they have had missionaries at work among the Indians for many years and have made many converts."

"Do you think this new belief of the Indians will lead to an outbreak and bloodshed?"

"I do not think so; but where an ignorant race of people become religious fanatics, it is hard to tell just what they will do. It is worthy, however, that this so-called messiah tells the Indians that when he comes to reign over them firearms will no longer be used or neces sary.

"He tells them also that with his coming the dead Indians will all be raised to life, the buffalo will return, and he will draw a line behind on which he will gather all the Indians, and then he will roll the earth back upon the whites. This has naturally excited the Indians, and large numbers have accepted the new belief. Among those who have done so, none are more ardent than Sitting Bull, who is intensely Indian in all his ideas."

"Do you think the person who is impersonating the messiah is a white man or Indian?"

"Those who have seen him say he is mulled up and disguised so that they do not see his face, but I believe that he is a full-blooded white. The argument the Indians use in discussing the matter is, that the whites have had their messiah, and the Indians now have theirs; that if it is reasonable for the whites to believe in a messiah, it is reasonable for the Indians to do so, too, and that they have as much right to have an Indian messiah as the whites have a white messiah. The situation is not alarming in any way, and I do not know whether any action will be taken by the government regarding the matter, until after I have made my report."

COMPLETE PLANS DEMANDED.

The National World's-Fair Commissioners Are Ready to Commence Work.

Now that the issue of $5,000,000 of bonds for the world's fair has been legalized the national commissioners are determined that active work shall be no longer delayed.

Commissioner Elijah Martindale, chairman of the national committee on grounds and buildings, arrived at headquarters on Nov. 7 to demand a speedy completion of the plans for the fair buildings. Immediately after his visit the local officials went into conference with their architect.

"Everything must be ready for submission by the 14th," said Mr. Martindale. The Indiana commissioner may effect a radical change in the plans for the Lake front. He does not favor the addition of much land, but thinks that if the railroad tracks were buried slightly that the existing park would suffice as a site for one large building, which should be the grandest temple of music and fine art that has ever been outlined.

"Make it so large and solid that it would not only be one of the wonders of the world, but a monument for all time," said Mr. Martindale.

If the national commissioners have any influence in the matter of buildings it is believed that Mr. Martindale's proposition may be carried out.

Died From Drink.

Henry Humphrey a middle aged graduate of the Columbia college law school, died from an epileptic fit caused by excessive drink, at the American House New York, on Nov. 6. Ten years ago he inherited a fortune of $100,000, and he had scarcely drawn a sober breath since. He had squandered most of his fortune.

A Statue to Denning.

The statue to the memory of William Denning, the manufacturer of the cannons used by the Americans in the war of the revolution, was unveiled at Newville, near Harrisburg, Pa., on Nov. 6.

The Irish Leaders.

Dillon and O'Brien, the Irish leaders, were given their first public reception in America at the Academy of music, in Philadelphia, on Nov. 6, a large and enthusiastic crowd being present.

STANLEY IN NEW YORK.

His Welcome to the Metropolis—He Talks About the Barttelot Matter.

The big Teutonic, with H. M. Stanley and party on board, reached New York on Nov. 6. At quarantine, Maj. Pond, manager of Stanley's tour; Col. Thomas A. Knox, Edward Quintard and Colonel Findley Anderson, who while on the New York *Herald* sent Mr. Stanley to Greece in 1868, and afterwards to Spain during the Carlist uprising in 1870, and who started him on his first African expedition to find Livingstone, went on board and met the party. Mr. Stanley was overjoyed to meet his friends, and especially Col. Anderson.

Col. Anderson, in a brief speech, welcomed Mr. Stanley to America. In reply Mr. Stanley said:

"COL. ANDERSON—Ithank you from my heart for your kind welcome to my home. This is a far different day from the one 23 years ago when I sailed away from the harbor of New York to report to you in London.

"I am delighted to return for a third time for a visit to a land and people to whose influence and hospitality I am deeply indebted.

"Although I have been absent so long, I am a citizen of the United States, you know, and I am glad to feel that I am a citizen of this country, but I must go and come whenever and wherever duty calls me. Here I am again back from the gloom of a country that was much unknown, to the one that is the glory and light of the world."

Mr. Stanley was asked to say something about the rear guard troubles and the stand the London papers have taken on it since Mr. Stanley's departure from England.

"I do not wish to say much about it yet, and have not read the London papers carefully enough to express an opinion. I object to stir the matter up unless I am forced to do so.

"The log books of the rear guard were signed day by day by the officers of the day—Barttelot, Barre or Kingston, while in camp, together with the official reports of the officers. This is the whole affair as brief as possible, and expresses my convictions. I am justified by all in my censure of the rear guard which was the cause of the attack made upon me in the book."

With Mr. Stanley were his wife, who was Dorothy Tennant, the English artist; her mother, Mrs. Tennant; Hamilton Aide, the declamatist, who will act as historian of the tour, and Lieut. J. Mounteney Jephson, a favorite of Stanley's.

Col. Anderson later had a private interview with Mr. Stanley, during which reference was made to the recent attacks upon Mr. Stanley in Major Bertelotte's diary and Lieut. Troup's book. When Mr. Stanley was told that Lieut. Troup's book was published in London, he said Troup had seen fit to write a letter to Barttelote, foolishly enough, for Troup, in his desire to do Bartelotte fair play, but very good for Mr. Stanley.

"Upon my return from Albert Nyanza in search of the rear column, a distance of 800 miles," said Mr. Stanley, "I got reports at Banyala of the condition of the rear column which I had left at Yambuya. I had grown apprehensive as to its safety and travelled back there 800 miles to learn something of the splendidly equipped guard that I had left behind in charge of Maj. Barttelott with four other officers.

"I heard that the rear column was in an awful condition, and when I reached Yambuya I found the report confirmed; the camp was in a demoralized state: many of the men were dead, and of all of the officers only Bonney was left. I was horrified at this state of affairs, and wrote at once to the Emin Relief committee an account of what I had found at Yambuya.

"I told them that the rear column was wrecked by the irresolution of its officers, the neglect of their promise, and their indifference to the interest of the expedition. All the talk that has recently been made was called forth by the remarks I made in the letter. When I returned to Europe, of course there was an attempt made to get me to modify my charges. But Troup in the meantime had announced the immediate publication of his book, and an injunction has been obtained by Sir Francis Winton, secretary of the Emin relief committee, to prevent its execution. Troup's first book there was a wholesale condemnation of Barttelott, but since the condemnation he had to alter the first part and the last part of that book on account of the censure he had made on the rear guard. When I got to Zanzibar, one of the first things I found was a letter of sixteen pages from Troup. It was a violent abuse of Barttelott and an intended vindication of himself."

WHY BARTELOTT WAS KILLED.

Stanley Talks on the Immorality of His Rear Guard.

Mr. Stanley met newspaper men at his hotel in New York on Nov. 7, for the purpose of an interview, and the important portions are given here. Said Stanley, in response to an inquiry:

Bartelott was shot on July 19 and I arrived on the scene on August 17; therefore, I did not see the deed nor did I witness the causes which led to it. The whole and sole cause was the violent temper of the major. Barttelott had Tippu Tip's camp and was in camp where the rear guard had camped before. His very presence seemed to stir up the natives in camp. He demanded 60 men from the Arab chief as couriers. Tippu Tip already had all that was necessary. The chief told him that he could not give them to him, for they were not to be found. He threatened him with reporting the denial, but Tippu smiled at him and then complained to Bonney. Bonney told him he had enough men already, and that if he put the 15 loads of rifles into their hands they could go ahead and protect themselves.

That was July 17. He went to the Arab chief and beat him with a cypress stick and left him in a horrible condition.

Early on the morning of the 19th, Barttelott was awakened and disturbed by loud singing and by beating of drums. He sent his sergeant to find out who made the noise. The sergeant said he could not find out who was responsible for it. He then sent his little boy, Soulti, who reported on his return that a woman was singing and the men were drumming, which is the African custom of saluting the rising sun. Barteloit said with an oath that he would shoot the first one that refused to stop the noise, and sending the message to the word he took down his revolver and marched out to find the native singers. He found near the chief's hut a woman who was the chief's wife. She was singing and the men drumming. He told the woman to stop, and the woman looked at him in a defiant way and kept on, for all the natives hated him. He then struck her and kicked her.

She screamed and her husband, who was in their hut not five yards away cleaning his gun, looked out of a loophole, and, seeing Bortelott abusing his wife, he put his gun through the loophole and fired, killing Barttelott instantly. The murderer was a chief, not a slave, and those men love their wives as much as you do here. It was done in a spasm of anger, to protect his wife from the officer's brutal treatment.

From what reports I can obtain he made himself very distasteful to the natives. He had a habit of standing in the pathways and grinning and making faces at them. He had fourteen teeth that were very prominent, and when he showed these he made the natives angry. For these reports I don't rely on Mr. Bonney, for there were 500 people who could tell the how the affair happened. Both Arab and native chiefs went over it very minutely, and although they might be somewhat prejudiced they agreed to the letter in their statement of facts. I warned him to look out for the Arab chief, and eulosized his character as compared with a white man's nature.

Rate on Hogs.

The Inter-state commerce commission has modified its order equalizing the rates on hogs and packing house products from the Missouri river and intermediate points to Chicago. The original order provided that the rates on the two commodities must be the same in every respect. The amendment provides that the rate on live hogs shall in no case be higher than that on packing house products, thereby leaving it optional with the railroads whether at any time a lower rate may be made on hogs than on the product.

A Duchess Fails.

Judgments aggregating $676,121 were entered by default in the county clerk's office, New York city, against Lily Warren Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough. The various debts are for money loaned and were contracted in Birmingham, England, on September 26 last.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
(THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.)
Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

QUEEN VICTORIA FAILING.

Her Majesty Has Decided Not to Open Parliament in Person.

The feeble health of Queen Victoria, according to semi-official announcements, has caused her majesty to entirely give up attending divine service in the Crathie church on Sundays during her residence at Balmoral. She is now having constructed, as an annex to the castle, a private chapel, the interior being of exquisitely carved woods with magnificent stained-glass windows. Pending its completion, divine services are weekly held in the drawing-room of the castle. The old chapel, connected with the palace of Osborne on the Isle of White, is also being renovated, and it is understood that during her residence at that watering place, her majesty will no longer attend the services in Whippingham church, but have private services for herself, the royal family and the household in the chapel.

It is officially announced that the queen has informed Lord Salisbury that she does not feel equal to the task of opening parliament in person. According to the present arrangements the queen will arrive at Windsor from Balmoral on November 22, and the council for the speech will be held on the following Monday. Lord Salisbury has declined with thanks the invitation of the queen to visit her at Balmoral during the coming week. He is not very fond of northern trips, and it is interesting to know that he has managed to excuse himself in a similar way for the last five years. His last visit to Balmoral was in 1885, when he went to accept the portfolio of prime minister.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Prussian Diet to Aid Professor Koch in His Work.

The discovery by Professor Koch, of the Berlin university, of a method for the cure of consumption by inoculation with attenuated tubercular bacillus, is exciting the greatest interest among the medical profession and laymen.

The *National Zeitung*, which has devoted considerable space to consideration of the subject, says to-day that it is probable that a motion will be introduced in the Prussian Diet looking to the establishment of a Bacteriological institute, which will be under the direction of Prof. Koch.

Emperor William is deeply interested in the discovery, and he receives frequent reports from Prof. Koch regarding the progress he is making in his experiments.

The professor declares that he is not desirous of deriving any material or personal advantage from his discovery, and says that he will make public his method in all its details for the benefit of humanity.

It is reported that Emperor William will bestow a grant upon Dr. Koch who, it is stated, has already cured one case of consumption by his new method.

It is stated that a bill will be submitted to the Prussian Diet this week to subsidize a charity hospital for the reception of the consumptive patients of Prof. Koch.

Explosion in China.

A terrible accident has occurred at Tai-Ping, at which place are situated the Chinese government mills for the manufacture of powder. While the workmen were employed about the mills an explosion occurred, which entirely demolished the buildings. The loss of life was enormous, 300 persons being killed. The cause of the explosion is not known.

To Hunt for the Pole.

King Christian, of Denmark, attended a meeting of the members of the geographical society, called for the purpose of presenting a gold medal to Nansen, the explorer. In his speech returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, Nansen explained in detail his projected polar expedition.

The King of Spain May Die.

The London *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent says it is rumored in Catholic circles there that, notwithstanding official assurances to the contrary, the young king of Spain is weak, and not likely to live long.

England Comes Down.

The Lisbon *Dia* announces that Lord Salisbury has accepted Portugal's proposed *modus vivendi* regarding the English and Portuguese possessionsin Africa.

Cable Clicks.

Piracy is rampant in Tonquin.

Balfour has returned to Dublin.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is convalescent.

The St. Croix Cotton mills, at Milltown, N. B., have been destroyed by fire.

Princess Marie, wife of Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, has given birth to a son.

The establishment of the British protectorate over Zanzibar, has been formally proclaimed.

Dr. Robert Lucius Von Ballhausen, Prussian minister of agriculture, domains, and forests, has resigned.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says: So much sympathy was shown the Czarewitch in Vienna, that it must have a beneficial influence on the relations between Russia and Austria, by consolidating the peaceful situation.

SOUTH DAKOTA ELECTION.

South Dakota is Made Up of Fighting People.

Although Pierre claims to have won the contest for permanent capital in South Dakota by a majority of about 9,000, and many of that city's opponents concede that much, other contestants for the honor do not yield anything, as is evident from the following Huron special:

"Of the Senators in the new legislature the Republicans have elected enough to give them a majority of three over all opposition in that body, there being 24 Republicans to 21 Democrats and Independents. In the House there will be a tie if the Democrats and Independents unite against the Republicans.

"There are three contests which are believed to be rather favorable to the Republicans. This would give them a majority on joint ballot and ensure the election of Senator Moody to succeed himself. Gov. Mellette's vote will exceed that of Loucks (independent), by 7,000, and that of Taylor (Democrat), by 12,000. It is very probable that the capital question will go to the courts for settlement."

POLITICAL SPLINTERS.

California's vote was 50,000 short.

Peck's majority in Wisconsin will be 80,000.

Indiana gave a Democratic majority of nearly 18,000.

Pattison's plurality in Pennsylvania will be nearly 18,000.

Dixon defeated Carter for Congress in Montana by 187 votes.

Ex-Secretary Vilas will probably be Wisconsin's new U. S. Senator.

W. G. Ewing, Dem., claims to be elected from the First Illinois district.

Merriam, Rep., will probably have 1,000 plurality for governor of Minnesota.

Nebraska elected the entire Republican ticket with the exception of governor.

Unofficial returns from all the counties in Iowa give McFarland (Rep.), for secretary of state, 3,850 majority.

The Ohio Republican state committee has issued an address congratulating Ohio Republicans on the victory in the state.

Close to 20,000.

Official returns from all but seven counties in Indiana, and unofficial returns from those seven, give Matthews, (Dem.) for secretary of state, 19,055 plurality.

Pan-Republic Congress.

The sub-committee of the Pan-Republic congress at Chicago, intrusted with the duty of enlarging the full committee to 200 members reported, among other names that of President Thos. W. Palmer, of the World's Fair, as a member of the Congress, of which fact the secretary of the Pan-Republic congress, Mr. Wm. O'Dowell, of Newark, N. J., has formally notified President Palmer. The congress will hold a meeting in New York city on December 6, at the United States court room.

A Whole Indiana Town Wiped Out by Flames.

A terrible conflagration occurred at Winslow, a town of Pike county, Indiana, on Nov. 7. The whole town was wiped out of existence. The houses were all frame structures, and the fire spread with such rapidity that all the efforts of the people to extinguish it proved unavailing. Not a house is left standing, and 400 persons are homeless.

THE WALL STREET PANIC.

The Stock Market Had a Tight Squeeze on Monday.

A flood of alarming cables from London and Paris, predicting disasters in the markets there this week, caused a panicky feeling in the New York Stock exchange on Nov. 10. Long before the opening brokers tried to make sales of stocks, but could not find buyers and as soon as the signal for beginning business was given no offers were made, but every bid, no matter at what price, was at once filled.

This selling caused Manhattan Elevated to fall from 100 to 92, a decline of 8 per cent. Western Union fell 5½ per cent. Other stocks, with the exception of the Vanderbilts, fell from 2 to 6 per cent. There are no buying orders in many of the specialties.

Is it to Down Wanamaker?

The *Evening Post* of the 10th, in its financial article says:

The panic in the stock market was continued this morning in about the same temper as on Friday and Saturday, the declines ranging from 1 to 6 points in the first 15 minutes of business, the heaviest declines being Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, & St. Louis, 6; Manhattan, 6; Western Union, 5; Reading, 3; New England 3 and all others from 1 to 2½ points. By some very astute people, it was regarded as very significant that Manhattan Elevated opened 4 points lower and Western Union 2 points lower, and that Western Union quickly dropped 5 points more, and Manhattan 1 point, as these are important factors in depressing all other prices, and that Reading dropped 3 points to 27¾ as one of the effects.

Whether the reported holdings of Reading by Mr. Wanamaker, who has a scheme for a postal telegraph, are important to Western Union have any connection with the manipulation of Western Union, which was quite apparent, was impossible to say, but it looked as though it had. Nevertheless the panic received fresh impetus from London this morning in the prices made in that market before the opening of this.

All stocks opened there 1¼ to 1¾ lower than they had been here on Saturday. Money was higher in London at noon, and all the great banks of Europe appear to be grabbing for the diminished supply of gold, some of which has gone to Spain and South America."

The Panic Tuesday.

The Wall street panic continued Tuesday, Nov. 11. The following firms on the Stock Exchange failed: Charles M. Whitney & Co., David Richmond, and Decker, Howell & Co., of New York; and Norr & Friend, of Philadelphia.

M'KINLEY DEFEATED.

He Makes a Gallant Fight, but Loses His Seat.

The Ohio delegation in the next House will stand seven Republicans and fourteen Democrats. Major McKinley was defeated by Warwick by about 300; Ex-Gov. Foster was also defeated by a narrow majority. The Ohio Republicans elected are:

First district—Bellamy Storer, Rep.
Second district—J. A. Caldwell, Rep.
Third district—George W. Houk, Dem.
Fourth district—M. J. Gantz, Dem.
Fifth district—Ford. C. Layton, Dem.
Sixth district—D. D. Donovan, Dem.
Seventh district—William E. Haynes, Dem.
Eighth district—D. D. Hare, Dem.
Ninth district—A. H. Outhwaite, Dem.
Tenth district—Robert E. Doan, Rep.
Eleventh district—John M. Pattison, Dem.
Twelfth district—Wm. H. Enochs, Rep.
Thirteenth district—Irvine Dungan, Dem.
Fourteenth district—James W. Owen, Dem.
Fifteenth district—M. D. Harter, Dem.
Sixteenth district—John G. Warwick, Dem.
Seventeenth district—A. J. Pearson, Dem.
Eighteenth district—J. D. Taylor, Rep.
Nineteenth district—E. B. Taylor, Rep.
Twentieth district—V. A. Taylor, Rep.
Twenty-first district—Tom L. Johnson, Dem.

THE COTTON CROP.

The November Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The cotton returns for November, to the department of agriculture, are county estimates of yield per acre. The consolidation, considering areas with rates of yield, with correction only of obvious errors, makes the average yield 187 pounds of lint per acre. It is about the same as the yield of last year and better than the returns of yield last November, which were exceeded by the results of the final investigation.

Some of the returns report killing frosts, which did not extend to a large area on the southern side of the cotton belt. Much will, therefore, depend on the weather of November and December, not only in perfecting growth, but in saving the crop.

Should the season continue favorable, and the views of correspondents prove conservative, the result may be slightly larger than is here indicated.

The quality of lint has been deteriorated by excessive rains and injured by discoloration.

The estimated yields by states are as follows: Virginia, 108 pounds; North Carolina, 182; South Carolina, 175; Georgia, 165; Florida, 138; Alabama, 160; Mississippi, 200; Louisiana, 238; Texas, 180; Arkansas, 225; Tennessee, 191.

DEATH OF DR. BYERS.

The Secretary of the State Board of Charities Passes Away.

Rev. Dr. Albert Gallatin Byers, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Charities since it was created in 1867, died at his residence at Columbus, on Nov. 10, in his 65th year. The deceased has devoted the last twenty years of his life to an effort to better the condition of the unfortunate class, and he was known all over the country in connection with works of charity. He was born in Unfontown, Pa., in 1826, and educated at the medical college in Washington, that state. In 1847 he removed with his mother, a widow, to Portsmouth, O., and soon afterwards was attacted to California by the gold fever, but remained only a few months, when he was called home by the death of his mother. He practiced medicine in Ironton for two years after his return, and in 1849 entered upon the ministry. For eighteen months during the war he served as chaplain of the 33d O. V. I., but was forced to resign because of ill health. He was chaplain of the Penitentiary for six years. His last work, presiding over the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, of which he was president, at Baltimore in May last, was accomplished only with great effort, owing to his feebelbed condition, and from which he came home exhausted. He never recovered from the nervous prostration that followed. His wife and seven children, all grown, survive him.

A Leather Combine.

Several leading leather and hide dealers of the United States met at Indianapolis on Nov. 7